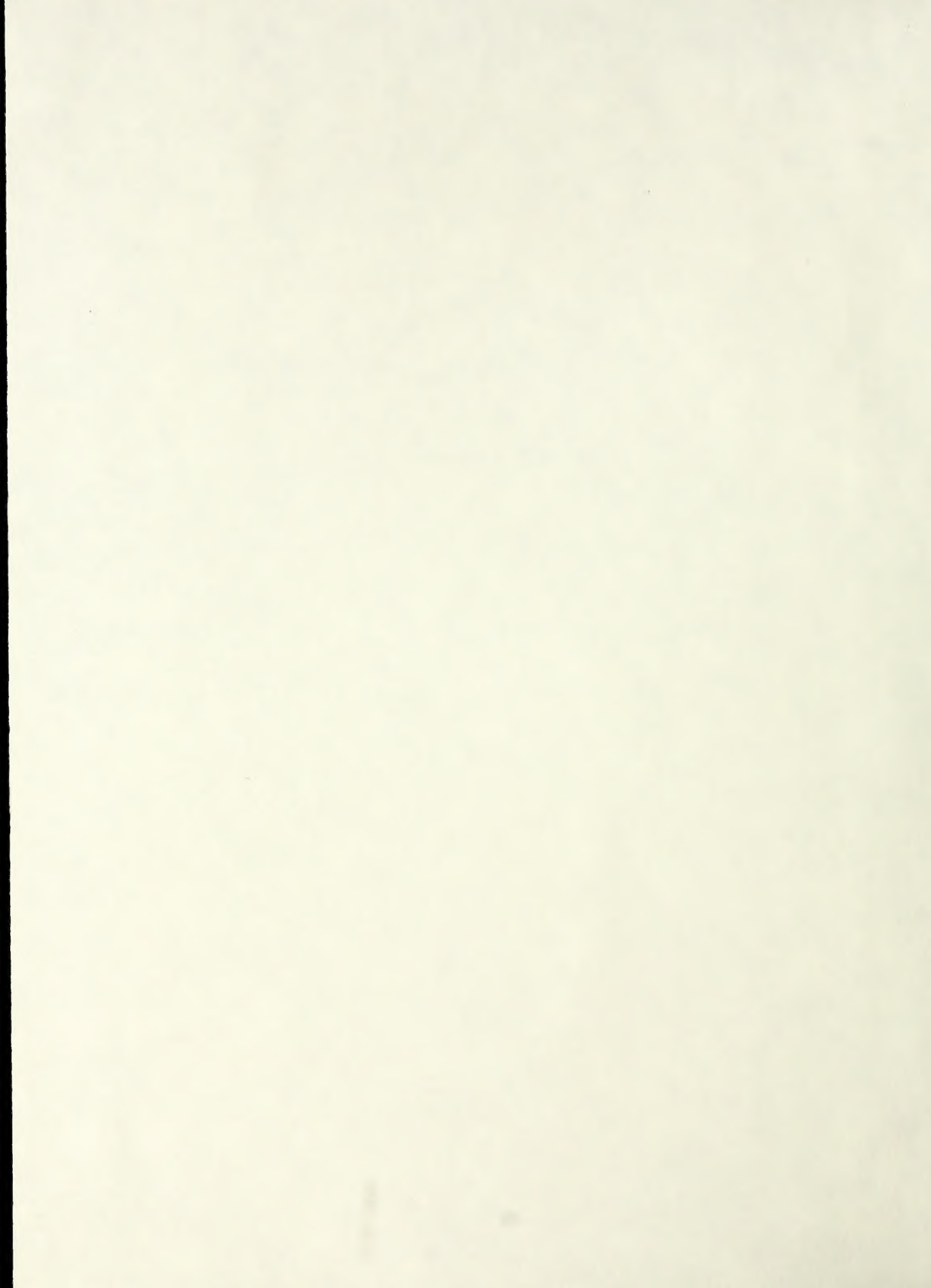
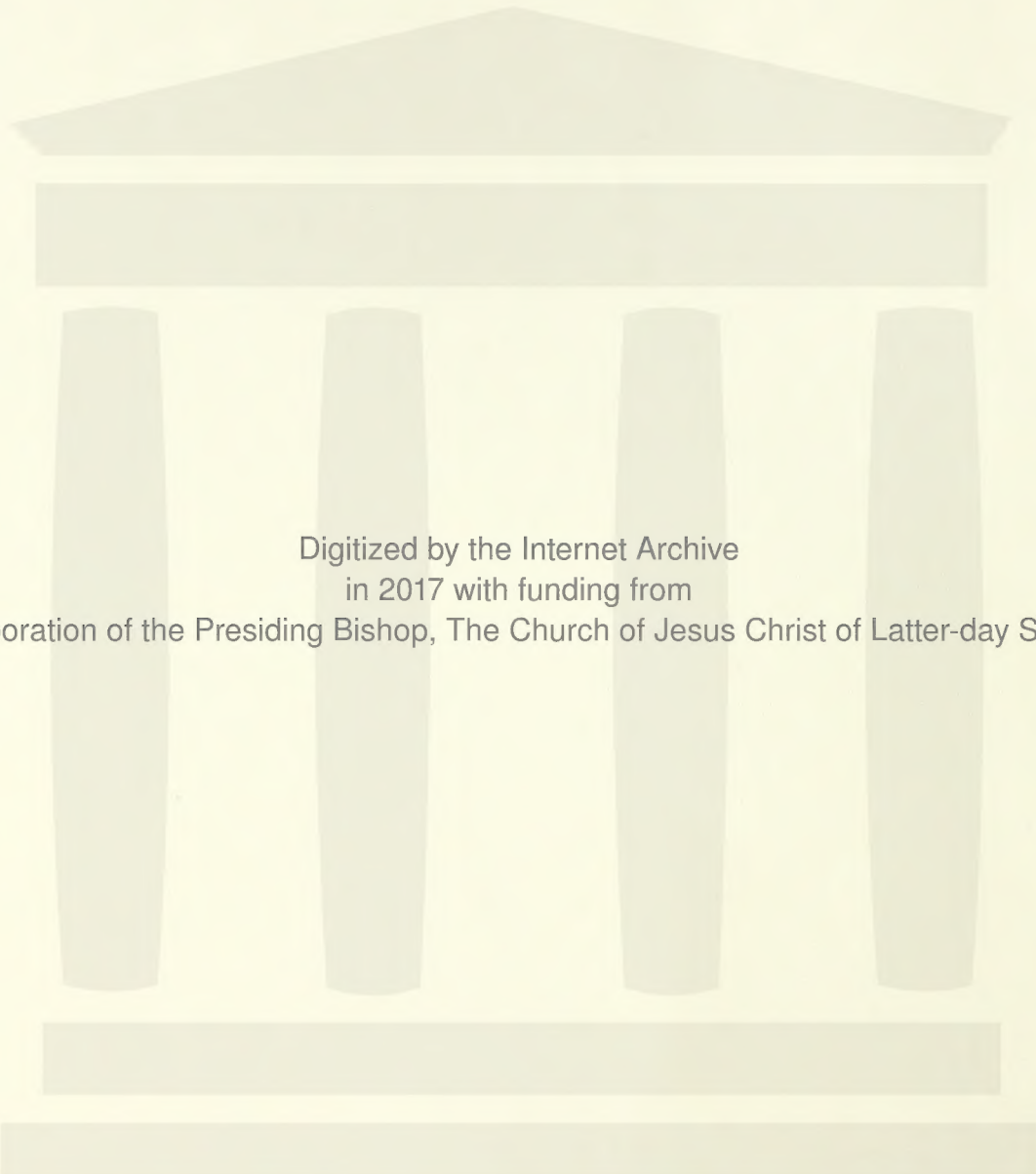


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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PREFACE

MASS JACOB GARVER

CHRISTIAN GARVER

ISAAC

CHRISTIAN GARVER AND DESCENDANTS
GENEALOGY

SARAH

JACOB

by

JOHN

DAVID

CATHERINE GARVER

MARTIN

DANIEL

1987

SAMUEL T.

CHARLES LEANOR

AUSTIN SAMUEL

SHALWET LEANOR

MARTHA EGG (THOMPSON)

SARAH ALICE (BOND)

JOHN ANDERSON

CHRONCEY SPENCER

JOHN ANDERSON II

THEODORE FRANKLIN

JOHN DILLON

MARY MARGARET (CAMPSHILL) (DAVIS) (GARVER)

GRAHAM CLAYTON CAMPBELL

GEORGE PARSONS

ROBERT COOPER

APPENDIX

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SARAH ALICE (BOND)

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GRAHAM GLOVER CAMPBELL

GEORGE PARKHURST

ROBERT CORWIN

APPENDIX

FOREWORD

I would like to introduce myself, Catherine Garver, widow of George Garver, and say a few words about how this all got started. This research has been a labor of love for me and I hope it will be a source of pride and pleasure for any Garver descendants who read this. You can be very proud of the intelligence, character, and integrity in the Garvers who preceded you.

To offer an apology, I must admit to a certain amount of repetition in the work, which I hope you will excuse. However, I purposely did it this way for those who might be researching only one person. Upon re-reading it, I acknowledge that parts may be naive and amateurish, but it was never intended to be the great American novel -- merely putting together facts to give a record for posterity and to make these people live for you.

When my husband George retired from his business he accepted the position of Consultant for the Federal Power Commission in Washington, D. C. for a limited period of three months. I was enthralled with our nation's capital and especially in the National Archives. When I was introduced to a person in charge and asked what my field of research was going to be, I replied, "The assassination of Abraham Lincoln." His reply of "Oh no - you, too!" did not dampen my spirits nor the belief that I was about to discover some heretofore unknown sensational fact that might alter history. A few hours of scanning the microfilms of the newspapers of that tragic day in history, however, were discouraging and unfruitful. It was then that I became intrigued with all the people seated at the microfilm viewers searching for their ancestors. And that was the birth of this research. Later further research took George and me to many cemeteries, newspaper offices, churches, and libraries in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Illinois.

Among the highlights of our experiences was our trip to Gettysburg College where many of the early Garvers attended school and where the librarian was so helpful and enthusiastic that it was due to her interest that the project was started.

Another highlight was finding and visiting the Garver home in Scotland, Pennsylvania. We approached the door with trepidation, which was immediately dispelled by the tremendous warm welcome we received from the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Peters. They greeted us as though we were the original Garvers who had materialized out of the past. We treasured our moments of sitting by the original fireplace, walking along the old creek, tasting the apples from the orchard, etc. The experience of *deja vu* touched us and we enjoyed.

When I began this, George had no knowledge of any of his Garver family background except for his grandfather and hearsay of a grand uncle in New York City. It made me happy to be able to reincarnate this wonderful family for him and, I hope, for you.



The former Mrs. Catherine K. Barrett of Chicago, who was married to George P. Garver of Chicago.

Stuart Rogers Studio

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the following people who assisted me in this effort over the past fifteen years:

My sister, Jan Crosson, who typed the manuscript
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, who welcomed us into their home,
the former Garver home in Scotland, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Maisie Garver, Marshall, Illinois
Mrs. Francis Smoke, Library, Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Earl Garver, Indiana
Mrs. Cathrine Garver Clement, Kentucky
Mr. Paul Garver, Hagerstown, Maryland
Mrs. G. P. Hultman, St. Croix Falls, Wisc.
Mrs. Ruth Mantor, Taylor, Texas
Miss Ruth Hale, Worcester, Mass.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

PREFACE

Origin

The actual origin and birthplace of Hans Jacob Gerber and his five children who came to America in 1733 has not been authenticated. There are two avenues of thought: (1) that the family originated in Switzerland, and (2) that they originated in Frankfort, Germany. This confusion is understandable since reference is being made to a small area of perhaps no more than 50 miles, where the boundaries have changed throughout the course of history. It is, of course, very possible that even though they were of Swiss origin, that prior to Jacob's trip to America, the family lived in the Frankfort vicinity. In which case both sides would be correct.

Another factor adding to the confusion of the issue is that German is the tongue spoken by the Palatines (people so designated from this area.) The conviction regarding the origin is based on word of mouth passed down from one generation to another. It has been mentioned by several sources that Hans Jacob Gerber came from Baden. There is a Baden, Germany and also a Baden in Arugua, Switzerland, ten miles from the German border.

The Pennsylvania family of Samuel I and II thought they had German ancestry and had given this information to the History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania to that effect.

However, the descendants of Christian II, David and Martin (older sons of Christian and more apt to have talked to their father concerning their roots) were in 1897 of the opinion that their background was Swiss.

Samuel Garver, who wrote The Garver Family in 1955 also concludes that the Swiss theory is correct.

Harold Garver, of Kansas City, Kansas, who is a descendant from another Christian Garver, who located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and could very well be a brother or relative of Jacob (because of age, closeness in time of arrival, family names, location, changing of name from Gerber to Garver, etc.) also has information that his branch originated in Switzerland.

Mrs. Catherine Garver Clement in claiming her membership to the Daughters of the American Revolution wrote..."He (Christian) was a son of Hans Jacob Gerber who emigrated from Switzerland...."

Evidently this controversy was crying out for an answer at the close of the 19th Century as J. T. Garver in his speech at the Garver reunion in Ohio says:

"In a published report at a reunion of the Illinois Garvers it was said, 'There are many descendants of the Jacob Garver family who came to America from Switzerland in 1730.'..... Jacob Garver of Bryan says he thinks our ancestors come from Switzerland...Jacob Garver of Big Mound, Iowa, says substantially the same.....Rev. Jacob Garver of Ohio says the Swiss theory was believed by his father (David Garver, son of Christian I)."

Therefore, without any further proof before me and until that time when proof emerges, I shall proceed under the assumption that the Garver family, headed by Jacob Garver, were originally from Switzerland.

Variation of Name

Various spellings of the name Garver have come into use in America. There is agreement, however, amongst all the different lineages from Jacob Gerber that the name was originally "Gerber."

In time members of the family changed their name from Gerber to Garver, Carver or Garber. In the book German and Swiss Settlement of Pennsylvania⁽¹⁾ the author Kuhn said that "the letter "B" was often pronounced by the Pennsylvania Germans like "V" and this gave rise to a large number of new names, among them Garver or Carver."

It appeared that the older members of the families first carried the name Gerber (such as John, Leonard, Christian, David and Martin-sons of Christian) but later changed to Garver. In 1790 when the first census was taken and in 1798 when he died, Christian was known as "Carver" (with the letter "C") and yet by 1800, the Census of that year listed Elizabeth, his widow, as "Garver" with a "G". One can see the progression in this one generation.

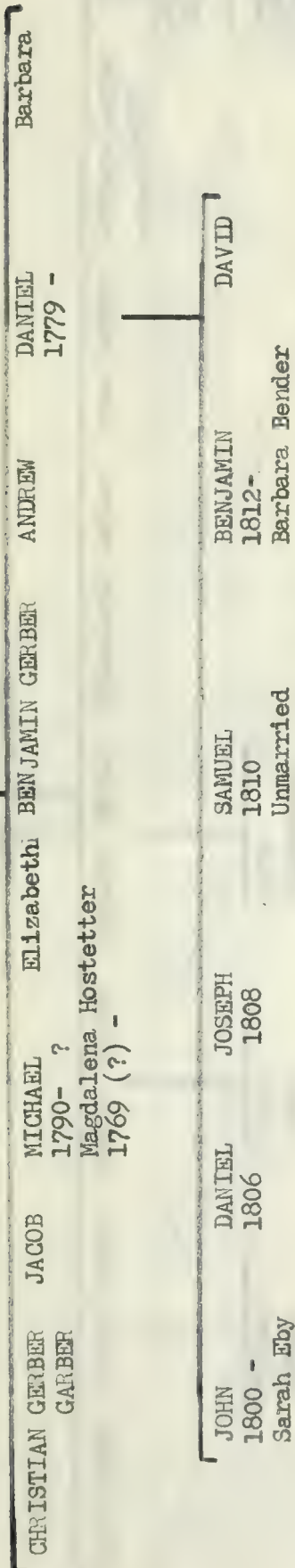
J. T. Garver of Ohio wrote that in his great grandfather's Bible (Christian II, son of Christian) the name was written "Gerber." In his grandfather's (David, son of Christian II) German Bible, the name of Garver was written in German print by Jonathan Garver and properly translated into Garver.

In 1889, J. G. Keller, who published Ancestral Record of Garver Family, primarily about Illinois Garvers and for the purpose of a reunion, said, "Those from Pennsylvania generally spelled it Garver; from Maryland and Ohio -- Garver, Garber, some resorting to Carver. Yet in his Directory, there is only one Gerber (Samuel G. Gerber, Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania) and apprently all the Illinois branch were Garvers.

(JOHN GARVER)

HANS JACOB GERBER

JOHN GARVER
1721 (?) -
Barbara



Garver Family Lineage

JACOB F. GARVER

FELIX GERBER JACOB GERBER JOHN H. GERBER ABRAHAM GERBER ELIZABETH GERBER ANNA GERBER BARBARA GERBER
 JACOB GERBER JOHN H. GERBER ABRAHAM GERBER ELIZABETH GERBER ANNA GERBER BARBARA GERBER

(Garver)

_____ Gantz _____
Gantz

1775-
Mary Grim (1)
Gantz (2)

{ John Jacob David Samuel Christian Elizabeth Nancy Rachel Barbara }

* Ancestral Record; Garver Family Lineage; Mazie Garver
Christlan Garver -- Illinois

HANS JACOB GERBER

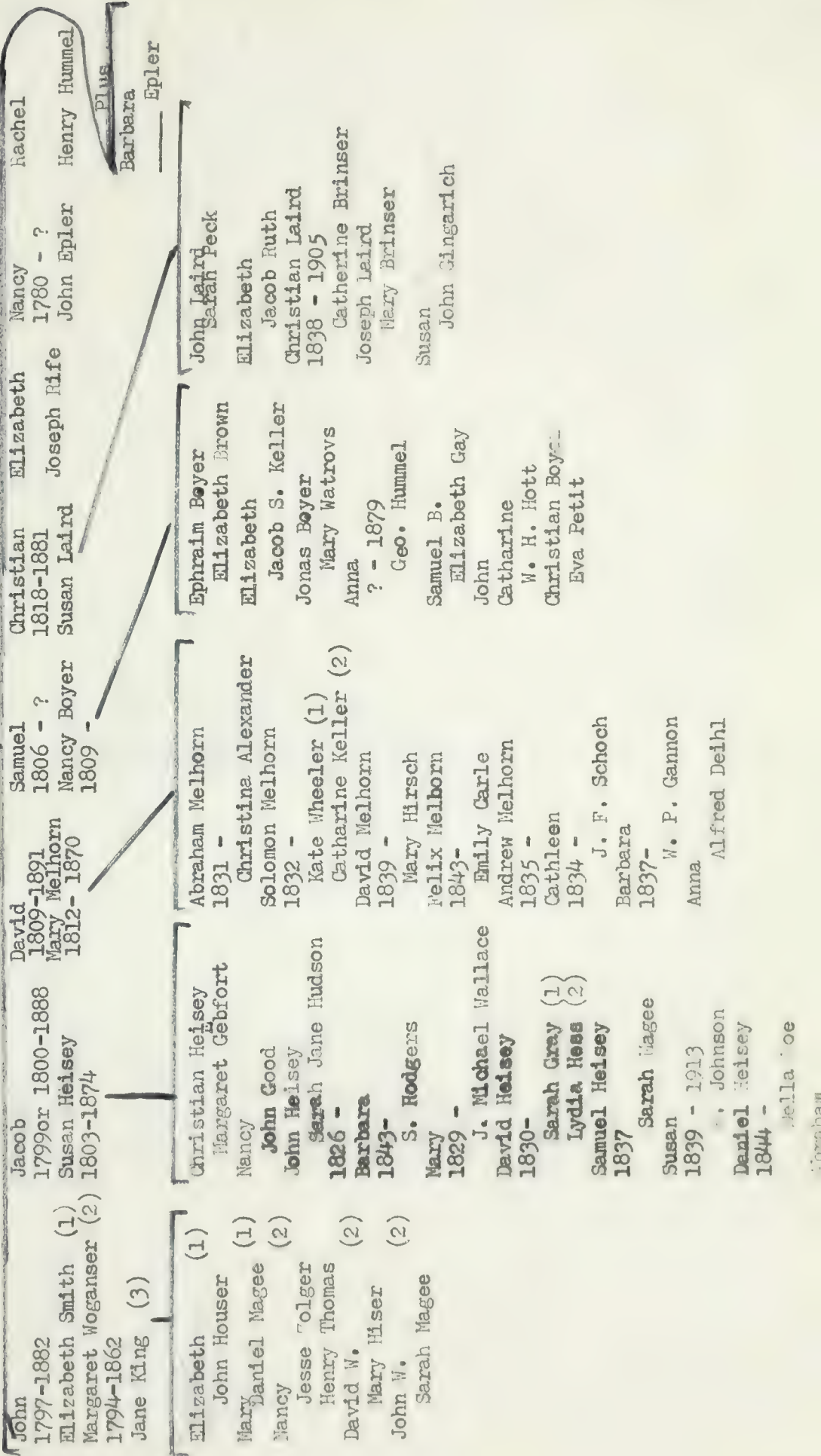
JACOB F. GARVER

CHRISTIAN

1775 -

Mary Grim (1)

Gantz (2)



JACOB F. GARVER

CHRISTIAN

1775 -

Mary Grim (1)

Gantz (2)

Elizabeth Garver

John Rife

Lizzie

Andrew Trimmer

Nancy Garver

John Epler

Elizabeth

1812 - ?

John M. Enterline

Kate

Bishop

Nancy

Youtsly

Barbara

Solomon

Hiram

Reuben

Simon

Rachael Garver

Henry Hummel

Rachael

Daniel Bear

Jacob

Emily Hinkson

Emma

S. D. Garver

Amanda

John Cotton

Mary

Allen Smalley

David

Mary Stanfield

John

Mary Stockton

Eliza

W. J. Alexander

Barbara

Epler

Abraham Epler

HANS JACOB GERBER

JACOB F. GARVER

CHRISTIAN

1775-

Mary Grim (1)

Gente (2)

CHRISTIAN

1818 - 1881

Susan Laird

CHRISTIAN LAIRD

1838-1905

Catherine Brinser

1834 -

Susan

David S. Brant

John Brinser

Ellen Moyer

Virgie

Helen

JAMES

Elsie

HARRY

ALBERT BRINSER

Mazie Booser

Kate

Mary

Sarah

Harry Valentine B.

1868 -

Laura Neavling

Harriet Elizabeth

1905 -

Twins -

Annie Brinser

Simon Hershey

Kate Brinser

died in childhood

HANS JACOB GERBER

Birth: Switzerland

Parents: Unknown

Marriage: Unknown

Children: John b. 1721⁽¹⁾
Samuel
Nancy
Christian b.1720
Jacob

Death: Unknown

Hans Jacob Gerber was the original progenitor of a large clan of Garver (Carver) (Gerber) descendants -- the first ancestor to emigrate to America, leaving his homeland of Switzerland. Various Garver genealogists, basing their information upon word passed down to them from their ancestors and ship records all agree on his origin and emigration to this country.

The Pennsylvania Archives name Hans Jacob Gerber as a passenger on the Ship Hope of London, arriving in Philadelphia on August 28, 1733. Daniel Reid, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, was the Master of the ship.⁽²⁾ Jacob was accompanied by his wife and five children, John, Samuel, Nancy, Christian and Jacob F.,⁽³⁾ although they are not mentioned on the ship roster by name, as no women and only 17 children were listed. The general listing included: 83 Males above 16; 81 Females; 225 Males and Females under 16 -- a total of 389. All males above the age of 16 were made to repeat and subscribe to a Declaration of "Allegians" with their own hands, if they could write. If not,

1. Garver Family, p.5

2. Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 17

3. Ancestral Record of Garver Family, by J. G. Keller, 1889, p.2

their names were written by a clerk and the person made their mark. ⁽¹⁾

The following record verifies this action: ⁽²⁾

"List 31C - At the Courthouse of Philadelphia. August 28, 1733. Present the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lt. Governor Charles Read, Ralph Asheton, Esq.

The Palatines, whose Names are underwritten being imported in the Ship Hope of London....did this day take and subscribe the Oaths to the Government:"

Hans Jacob Gerber

(No women or children on list)

The passengers were referred to as Palatines and Palatinates, referring to the area of Switzerland and Germany from which they originated. The journey to Pennsylvania fell into three parts: 1-down the Rhine to Rotterdam; 2-from Rotterdam to Cowes, England 3-from Cowes to Philadelphia. This voyage took from 8 to 12 weeks and most of the ships arrived in the fall. ⁽³⁾

It is believed that Jacob was later joined by brothers or cousins in the new country, as records show that there were numerous Gerbers in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to 1769. One source, Sarah Garver Riste, quotes her father, Samuel (son of David and grandson of Christian) as saying that Jacob was accompanied by his brothers Christian and David Gerber on this voyage. If the passage of time blurred the actual date of their crossing perhaps this does establish his brothers and their coming to America at approximately the same time. ⁽⁴⁾

There is no further factual information regarding Jacob Gerber

1. 30,000 Names of Immigrants of German, Swiss, Dutch French Descent by Pfo. I. Daniel Rupp, Baltimore. 1965 Reprint
2. Pennsylvania German Pioneers. Part I. Strassburger, p. 120. Newberry Library F 854.845. Chapter: Lists of Arrivals in Port of Philadelphia
3. Pennsylvania German Pioneers, p. 246
4. The Garver Family, by Samuel Garver, p.5

after his arrival on the Ship Hope of London or any particulars of his family life. It is believed that the family first settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Of the five children born to Jacob and brought with him to America, nothing is known about Samuel or Nancy.

John was supposedly born in Germany in 1721.⁽¹⁾ Upon reaching maturity he settled in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.⁽²⁾ He had 8 children: Christian; Jacob; Michael (who was reportedly born April 14, 1770, in Bellville County, Pennsylvania and married Magdalena Hostetter, born January 3, 1769);⁽¹⁾ Elizabeth; Barbara; Benjamin; Andrew; and Daniel.⁽³⁾

Jacob F. settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his offspring were as follows: John, Jacob, Felix, Elizabeth, Anna, Barbara, Abraham, and Christian. Christian, upon maturity, moved from Lancaster County to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Here he sired a family of nine children, eight of whom moved to Illinois in the early 1800's and settled near the Decatur area. See Appendix for his descendants.

The remaining portion of this genealogical study will be devoted to his fifth child, Christian.

-
1. Garver Family Lineage by Mazie Garver. Proof for these not presented
 2. The Garver Family, p.3
 3. The Garver Family, p.5

LINEAGE--HANS JACOB GERBER (2)
JACOB F. GARVER (GERBER)
CHRISTIAN GARVER

2. JACOB F. GARVER (GERBER)

8. CHRISTIAN

1. JOHN

4. David

5. Angeletta--married Barnett, Oreana, Ill.

6. Jesse

7. Edith

5. John W.--b. 1835, Ill.--Decatur

1. Edward

2. William

3. Theodore

4. Mabel

6. Eliza--m. John Houser

1. John--Utica, Kansas

1. Lena

2. Clara

3. Virgie

4. Hannah

5. John

6. Alpha

2. Josiah Houser

1. James

2. Lillian

3. Roy

3. Lizzie Houser--m. Coumean

1. Sarah

2. Sophia

3. John

4. Charles

7. Nancy--m. (1) Zorger, (2) Thomas

1. Philander Zorger--Monticello, Ill.

1. May

2. Talita Z. (Payne)---Monticello, Ill.

1. Nova

2. Nettie

3. Phoebe (Deter)---Monticello, Ill.

1. Willie

2. JACOB--Son of Christian, b. 1800, d. 1890, Allen
Co. Kansas; m. Susan Heisey--near Decatur,
Ill.

1. Christian Heisey Garver--m. Margaret
Jepford, Decatur, Ill.

1. Susan

2. Mary

3. Leah

4. Priscilla

5. John Jacob

LINEAGE OF
HANS JACOB GERBER-JACOB F. GERBER
CHRISTIAN GARVER

1. HANS JACOB GERBER
2. JACOB F. GARVER (GERBER)
 1. John
 1. Samuel Gerber
 2. Jacob
 1. Michael Gerber
 3. Felix
 1. Rev. Jacob Gerber
 2. Samuel Gerber
 3. Michael Gerber
 4. Elizabeth
 5. Anna
 6. Barbara--married Gantz
 1. Maria
 2. Elizabeth
 7. Abraham
 1. John
 8. CHRISTIAN
 1. JOHN--b. 1797, Penn, d. 12-14-1882, Macon, Ill. near Decatur, m. (1) Mary Grim, (2) Mrs. Gantz, (3) Margaret _____ b. 1794, d. 11-20-1862
 1. Christopher--b. 1822, Penn.
 2. Mary--b. 1824, Penn. m. John T. Magee, Seymour, Ill
 1. Sarah Coon
 1. Jesse
 2. Daniel
 3. Jesse
 4. John
 5. James
 6. Samuel
 3. Jennie--b. 1826, Penn.
 4. David--b. 1832, Penn., m. Sarah _____
 1. Robert Garver, Oreana, Ill.
 1. Lewis Garver
 2. Nancy--m. Lichteberger, Oreana, Ill
 1. Della
 2. Rose
 3. Alice
 4. Carrie
 5. Nettie
 6. Sheridan
 7. Lela
 3. Ella Garver--m. Reddick, Hammond, Ill.
 1. Frank
 2. Hugh
 4. Alice--m. Philipps, Oreana, Ill.
 1. Charlie
 2. Bertha

2. JACOB F. GARVER (GERBER)

8. CHRISTIAN

2. JACOB

2. Nancy Heisey Garver--m. John Good
 1. Susan--b. 1842, m. Henry Timmer
 2. Anne--b. 1844
 3. Fanny--b. 1845, m. Wm. Hays
 4. John--b. 1848, m. Altha Vance
3. John Heisey Garver--b. 1826, Penn.,
m. Sarah Jane _____
 1. Samuel
 2. May
 3. Charles
 4. William
4. Mary--b. 1829, Penn., m. 10-19-1849 to
Michael Wallace
5. Susan--b. 8-6-1839, d. 1-25-1913, m. Johnston
6. Barbara--b. 1843, m. Rogers
7. Samuel H.--b. 1837, Penn., m. Sarah J. Magee
 1. Joshua--1857, Ill.
 2. Nancy E.--1859, Ill.
 3. Samantha--1861, Ill.
 4. Amelia J.--1862, Ill.
 5. Mary Alice--b. 3-1867, Kansas--d. 8-23-1870
 6. William--b. 1870, Kansas
8. Catherine
9. Daniel--1844
10. Abraham-1846
11. Jacob D.
12. David H.--b. 7-6-1830, Lancaster County, Penn.,
d. 6-27-1912, Macon County, Ill., m. 2-1-1859,
Monticello, Ill. to Sara Margaret Gray who died
11-21-1881
3. DAVID GARVER--1809-1891, Decatur, Ill., m. Anna
Mary Melborn in 1830 (1812-1870)
 1. Abraham M. Garver--b. 1831, m. Christiana
Alexander, 1860.
 1. Cora
 2. Ulysses
 3. Luna
 4. Sheridan
 2. Solomon M. Garver--b. 1832, m. Kate Wheeler,
1850
 1. Sarah
 3. Cathleen--b. 1834
 4. Andrea--b. 1835
 5. Barbara--b. 1837
 6. David M.--b. 1839
 7. Christine--b. 1840
 8. Felix--b. 1843
 9. George

- 2. JACOB F. GARVER (GERBER)
 - 8. CHRISTIAN
 - 4. SAMUEL
 - 4. SAMUEL GARVER--son of Christian--b. 1806, m. Nancy (or Anna) Boyer, 1828, Penn.,--Monticello, Ill.
 - 1. Catherine
 - 2. Christian
 - 3. John
 - 4. Joe
 - 5. Mary
 - 6. Jacob
 - 7. Joras
 - 8. Nancy
 - 9. Jesse
 - 10. Lydia
 - 11. Ephraim
 - 1. William E.
 - 2. Anna Malone
 - 1. Julia
 - 3. James
 - 4. Samuel
 - 5. Christ
 - 12. Anna--m. George Hummel
 - 13. Elizabeth--m. Keller, Monticello
 - 1. John G.
 - 2. Joseph
 - 1. Lena
 - 2. Gracie
 - 3. Nellie
 - 3. Mary
 - 4. Jacob L..
 - 5. Jonas
 - 6. Nancy
 - 7. Jesse
 - 8. Lydia

This information came from Ancestral Record and Garver Family Lineage.

CHRISTIAN GARVER (GERBER) (CARVER)

Birth: Switzerland -- same as father, Jacob Gerber -- in Baden, which is located in forest region of northern Switzerland about 10 miles from German border. (1) Probable date 1720 (2)

Parents: Jacob Gerber, father. (1)

Marriage: Christian Garver had three wives. The names of the first two are unknown. His last wife was Elizabeth but her maiden name is unknown. She was the mother of his last seven children (3) Elizabeth was born in August, 1757, and died January 18, 1828. (4)

Children: 1. John (mentioned as oldest son in settlement of estate)
 2. Elizabeth (m. Ludwig Snider)
 3. Catharine (m. Michael Summers)
 4. Hester (m. Jacob Harshman)
 5. Leonard Gerber
 6. David Gerber - Carver - Garver (m. Katharine Stauffer)
 B. 10/28/1776 D. 1838
 7. Christian Gerber - Carver - Garver (m. Catherine Miller)
 B. 11/1/1761
 8. Martin Gerber - Carver - Garver (m. Mary Stockman)
 B. 1764
 9. Mary (m. Abraham Schmutz)
 10. Nancy (m. Yost Gardner)
 11. Fanny (m. Martin Stockman)
 12. Polly (m. Jacob Funk)
 13. Barbara

Children of Elizabeth:

14. Eve
 15. Isaac (m. Anna Snively) B. October, 1779. D. 1826
 16. Jacob (m. Nancy Hogan; m. Elizabeth Smith)
 B. Jan. 1781 D. 10/4/1859
 17. Abraham
 18. Samuel (m. Margaret Emrick)
 B. March 19, 1782 D. October 22, 1853
 19. Sarah (m. John Newcomer) B. 1784 D. 1832
 20. Betsy

Death: January 4, 1798, Leitersburg District, Maryland.

-
1. The Garver Family, p. 5
 2. Mazie Garver
 3. History of Franklin Co., Penn., 1887
 4. The Garver Family, p. 10

A shy, wide-eyed little Palatine boy of 12, clutching a carpet bag containing his favorite toys and keepsakes, boarded the ship, Hope of London, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, one chilly spring day in 1733. That young boy was Christian Gerber, who clung to his mother's skirt or closely followed the footsteps of his father, Jacob Gerber, with his three brothers and one sister. This little family was facing a long trip over a large black ocean on their way to the new land they had heard so much about from their relatives and friends who had preceded them. On the voyage, the waves were merciless as they pounded the ship and the passengers became ill with the constant motion and tossing but when the seas were calm, the little boys probably sat in awe and marvelled at the nimble sailors scaling the tall masts and maneuvering the white sails.

When they finally reached the city called Philadelphia, Christian and his brothers and sister were corralled into a corner to sit quietly while their father entered an enclosed area, stood in line and signed some mysterious papers, in which their father swore his loyalty to this unknown country. All around them, strange voices were saying words they couldn't understand. Perhaps an uncle came to meet them to make them feel welcome in their new home.

Like many others of their time, this may have been the way it all started for the first of the Garvers in America.

Eventually Jacob took his family to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he, like his fellow immigrants from Switzerland and Germany, became a farmer. The children tilled the soil and gathered in the harvests and as they grew up, they acquired their own homes and land.

Upon reaching manhood, Christian married three wives and

sired 20 children. The names of his first two wives are unknown and the mother of his last seven children was known only as Elizabeth.⁽¹⁾

The first home and land owned by Christian was in Earle Township, Berk County, Pennsylvania, the record showing that he was taxed on 130 acres in 1782.⁽²⁾ The date of this purchase is unknown.

"Compared with Americans of 1975, the early settlers were younger, smaller, poorer, less healthy, shorter-lived, uneducated, and untraveled. They worked hard, drank a lot (rum was 25¢ a gallon, hard cider, 50¢ a barrel}, and in general lived very narrow lives.

"In 1775 there were an estimated 2.8 million people in the colonies, including 400,000 black slaves. An estimated 700,000 of these were British sympathizers -- Tories. There were about eight people for each of the colonies' 346,000 square miles. Now it's 60 for each of our 3.6 million square miles.

"Most 1775 Americans were farmers. Less than 10% lived in cities or towns, the largest of which were New York with about 22,000 residents and Philadelphia with 40,000.

"Their average age was 17. The population was doubling every 25 years. Average lifespan, due to poor medical care, bad diet, the perils of childbirth, crowded living, and grinding hard work, was under 35 years.

"Man averaged 5 1/2 feet tall, women somewhat less. Epidemics of smallpox, measles, and diphtheria were frequent. Measles killed 900 children in Charleston in one year. Tuberculosis, typhoid, yellow fever, and various venereal and other diseases were common and commonly fatal.⁽³⁾

1. History of Franklin Co., Penn. 1887

2. Pennsylvania Archives 3rd Series, Vol. 17, p. 883. (3-17-883)

3. The Modern Almanac by Herb. Daniels, The Chicago Tribune, June 15, 1975

"The average farm home was apt to be a one or two-room house with a loft. The homes were dark, crowded, and in the north at least, miserably cold in winter. Nearly all family activities took place in those one or two rooms -- cooking, eating, sleeping, weaving and spinning, courting and childbirth....

"A few people, perhaps 5%, fit the image of the Hancocks, Washingtons, and Jeffersons. America of 1775 was mostly an undeveloped and emerging agricultural country and its people had a high regard for personal freedom and independence."⁽¹⁾

It is not known if the above correctly describes the standard of living of the Christian Garver and his large family, but it gives an insight on life in America at that time.

During the Revolutionary War Christian was over 50 years of age but he served his newly adopted country as a Private, 2nd Class in the 7th Company, 10th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Capt. E. Manual Carpenter.^{(2) (3)}

On April 26, 1790, Christian bought 197 acres of land called "Father's Good Will", located on the main highway out of Ringgold and east of Leitersburg in Washington County, Maryland, from David Stoner. This was part of a tract of 1365 acres bought from the Colony by John Stoner in 1767. The purchase cost him 443 pounds, 5 shillings.^{(4) (5)}

"The original name of the tract was "Content", patented to John

1. The Modern Almanac by Herb. Daniels, The Chicago Tribune, 6/1/1975
2. Pennsylvania Archives 5th Series, Vol. 7, p. 987. The Garver Family, p. 6
3. The National Society of Daughter of the American Revolution. No. 412508. Catharine Garver Clement admitted October 16, 1952. This number is available for use by any Garvers in direct descendency from Christian Garver.
4. Liber g. folio 69, year 1790. Washington County, Maryland.
5. The Garver Family, p.6.

Stoner on the 24th day of May, 1762, with an area of 230 acres. He secured a warrant for a resurvey, by which the area was increased to 1365 acres, but he died before completing the title. John Stoner, his oldest son, sold it to David Stoner, to whom the patent was granted, September 1, 1774, under the name of "Father's Good Will". This tract comprised the northeastern part of the District and also extended into Ringold. It was one of the last of the extensive original grants to be settled and improved. Later the Stoner lands were divided and the principal purchasers in the Leitersburg District were: CHRISTIAN GARVER, 197 acres, 1790; John Mentzer, 100 acres, 1793, and 30 acres in 1801; and Peter Stotler, 109 acres, 1801."⁽¹⁾

A copy of the Deed describing the sale is included in the Appendix because the writer feels it tells a lot about the legal phraseology and manner of surveying in those days (i. e. where White Oak Saplings are designations for boundaries). It is interesting to read that "Margaret, wife of David Stoner, willingly relinquishes her right of dower in the land....and declared that she was not induced thereto by the threats of her husband or fear of displeasure, she being examined apart and out of the hearing of her said husband according to Acts of Assembly."⁽²⁾

At the time that Christian moved to Maryland it may be assumed that some of his large family, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania, were grown and stayed in Pennsylvania.

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790 and the records of Washington County, Maryland, show that Christopher Carver (sic) household was listed as follows:⁽³⁾

- 1 Free White Male of 16 and upward, including head of family
- 5 males under 16
- 7 Females, including head of family.

-
1. History of Leitersburg District, 1738-1898, p. 38
 2. Deed, April 26, 1790 - Liber g Folio 69. Washington Co., Maryland Records in Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
 3. 1790 Census, State of Maryland, Washington County

It may be noted that the family no longer used the surname of Gerber, but due to pronunciation and translation in the new country, the name had developed into "Carver." By the time of the next census of Washington County, Maryland, the head of the household was listed as Elizabeth Garver. That listing was as follows: ⁽¹⁾

- 1 Male under 10
- 2 Males 10-16
- 1 Female over 45
- 1 Female 16-20

The following record of an event occurred after Christian acquired the farm: ⁽²⁾

"Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living on the main road leading from Hagerstown to Nicholson's Gap about two miles from Burkhart's mill, on the 19th of this inst., a black horse eight years old, fifteen hands high, shod before, branded on the near shoulder, G.C.; also a sorrel horse two years old last spring with a blazed face, branded on the near shoulder C...Any person taking up the said horses and bringing them to me shall receive \$10 reward and reasonable charges paid by me...Christian Garver."

The life style of the settlers who came to Maryland is described in the book, History of Leitersburg District, 1738-1898. The following excerpts may apply mainly to the first generation in that locale, but undoubtedly some of the customs were practiced by those who came later. It will be noted the Garver name is listed. ⁽³⁾

".....The second generation started in life with larger capital and better advantages than the first; its numbers were reduced by emigration, but reenforced again from the older German communities of York and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania and thus the District became more thoroughly German than before....."

Nationality -- "With respect to nationality the pioneers of Leitersburg District were almost exclusively German. Cresap, Charlton, Perry, and Sprigg were English and Gabby was Scotch,

-
1. 1800 Census Schedule - National Archives, Washington D. C.
 2. History of Leitersburg District, by Bell, p. 79
 3. History of Leitersburg District, by Bell, Chapter II, p. 51

but their names are almost forgotten. The German element was represented by such names as Lambert, Miller, Shiess, Burkhart, Hartle, Fogler, Leiter, Good, Ritter, Reiff, Bell, Lantz, Schriver, Solmes, Snell, Mentzer, GARVER, Stotler, Wolfinger, Ziegler, Strite -- an over-whelming majority; and many of these families are still represented, because the Germans, as a class, came to stay. (1898).

"Industry and thrift, the tendency to acquire real estate and to retain it when acquired, are characteristics of the Euton, and while there is abundant reason to believe that the early German settlers were generally poor, they were not long in securing homes and providing for their families the necessities and comforts of life...."

Religion -- The four religious denominations represented in the District -- Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, and German Baptist -- are all of German origin."

Language -- "For several generations German was the language of social and business intercourse with a large majority of population. It was the language of public worship at Jacob church until 1840, and at Miller's church at a still later date...But English was the language of the county courts, of the local school-master, and of the country at large, and under such a combination of influences the transition to its use, though gradual, was inevitable."

Men's Dress -- "The dress of the early settlers, 'says Kercheval in his History of the Valley of Virginia,' was the plainest material, generally of their own manufacture. The men's coats were generally made with broad backs and straight short skirts, with pockets on the outside having large flaps. The breeches were so short as barely to reach the knee, with a band surrounding the knee, fastened with either brass or silver buckles. The stocking was drawn up under the knee, band and tied with a garter (generally red or blue) below the knee, so as to be seen. Shoes were of coarse leather, with straps to the quarters and fastened with either brass or silver buckles. The hat was either of wool or felt, with a round crown not exceeding three or four inches in height with a broad brim. The dress for the neck was usually a narrow collar to the shirt, with a white linen stock drawn together at the ends on the back of the neck with a broad metal buckle. The more wealthy and fashionable were sometimes seen with their stock, knee, and shoe buckles set in gold or silver with precious stones.'" (1)

Women's Dress -- "The female dress was generally the short gown and petticoat made of the plainest materials. The German women mostly wore tight calico caps on their heads... Men, women, and children alike discarded shoes in warm weather, on the score of comfort as well as economy. While respect for the church was almost universal, it was not considered necessary to wear a coat in warm weather, when the men usually appeared in their shirt sleeves."

Role of Women -- "In hay and harvest time they joined the men in the labor of the meadow and grain fields...Many females were most expert mowers and reapers. It was no uncommon thing to see the female part of the family at the hoe or plow." (1)

Names of some of the local farms were: Scant Timber, Scotts's Grief, Work Easy, Elysian Fields, Schnebley's Neglect, Walker's Welcome, All That's Left, Search Well, You Will Find, Hunt For Timber, Turkey Buzzard and Well Meant. The naming of these farms is an intriguing and puzzling as modern day christening of private boats and yachts.

When Christian Garver died on January 4, 1798, it is believed he was buried in the family cemetery on the hill across the road from the Leitersburg farm. However, in 1898, as the land was sold and no longer a part of the original farm, the grave markings became obliterated and the headstones deteriorated. So the graves in the Old Garver Cemetery were moved to other cemeteries, including Jacobs Lutheran Church Cemetery in Leitersburg and the Cavetown Reformed Church Cemetery at Cavetown. However, no gravesite was ever found for Christian and today that plot of land, which was once a cemetery, is now covered with a highway and rich rolling fields of crops. (2)

Since Christian died intestate, considerable legal procedure was necessary to settle his estate. According to the papers⁽³⁾ secured from the Hall of Record of the State House in Annapolis, Maryland, a Commission, set up to settle the estate, met on October 22, 1801, and adjourned to November 10, 1801, adjudged that the value of the

1. History of Leitersburg District, Chapter II, p.52

2. The Garver Family, p. 10

3. Hall of Records, Washington Co. Accounts, Annapolis, Liber 2, Fol.

land with appurtenances was worth less than 15 pounds current money per acre. They adjudged that the estate could not be divided without injury and loss to all parties entitled thereto, since there was not sufficient quantity of land to give 50 acres to each person entitled thereto.

They determined that the value of the land was 759 pounds current money, containing 184 acres of the value of 11 pounds per acre subject to the dower of Elizabeth Carver. They obviously then set apart a parcel of land as Elizabeth's dower: "beginning at white oak saplings..."

A legal paper, dated February 20, 1802, in which John Carver, Martin Carver, Christian Carver, Abraham Smutz and Mary his wife, Yort Gardiner and Nancy his wife, Martin Stockman and Fanny his wife, Jacob Funk and Polly his wife, Barbara Carver, Michael Summers and Caty his wife, David Carver, Ludwick Snyder and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Harshman and Hester his wife, and Eve Carver requested a Commission, consisting of William Martin Crider, John Mentzner, Robert Hughes and Christian Mayor of Washington County, be set up to handle the sale of the farm and settlement of property and debts. The paper designated that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Samuel, Sarah and Betsey were under the age of 21 at the time of Christian's death and Christian Myers was appointed as their Guardian.⁽¹⁾

This legal paper is included in the Appendix, with obvious omissions where it was impossible to read the writing of same. It may be noted that Christian's son Leonard was not mentioned in the legal paper, so perhaps he was not living at that time.

Also included in the Appendix are legal documents relating to the Balance due to widow and children on March 22, 1800 according to John Barr, Administrator,⁽²⁾ (Estate Exhibit #1)

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1. Liber O, Folio 183, Year 1802 Washington County, Maryland.
 2. Ballance No. L. Washington County, Maryland, Courthouse Records, Exhibit 1

Estate Exhibit #2 is the first account presented by John Barr showing the estate on May 19, 1799 amounted to 716.9.3 pounds, including income from sales, notes due Christian and 77 pounds of pork sold by the widow to Leven Hays for 2 pounds plus. Disbursements included debts and accounts (including one for 4 pounds plus to Barbara Garver), 6 pounds for Whiskey, 1 pound plus for coffin purchased from Ludwick Emrick, (who later became the father-in-law of Christian's son Samuel) and Family Expenses for one year estimated at 20 pounds. The writer does not know the value of the pound or other forms of currency at that time so there is no means of comparison with present day money value. ⁽¹⁾

A Second Account was recorded at the Courthouse of Washington County on December, 1799, listing more debts to be deducted from the total estate. Estate Exhibit #3. ⁽²⁾

A Third Account (Estate Exhibit #4) was dated March 22, 1800, and recorded by John Barr showed Bond money paid to David Stoner (from whom Christian had purchased the farm) and also 10.14.0 pounds due to Eve Carver for "1 bed, bedstead, and 1 chest, which the Orphans Court allowed to her, having been appraised and included in the inventory...." ⁽³⁾

Estate Exhibit #5 is entitled "Commissioners Attendance" includes 2.5.0. pounds each for the three commissioners for three days work, (William _____, Martin Crider, John Mentzer) and 3 pounds to Walter Boyd for a surveying charge. ⁽⁴⁾

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1. Liber 2, Fol. 70-71 Washington Co., Md. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md Exhibit 2.
 2. Liber 2, Fol. 88, Washington Co., Md. Exhibit 3
 3. Liber 2, Fol. 102, Washington Co., Md. - Exhibit 4
 4. Liber O#14. Fol. 183-188. Wk 888-889. Washington Co., Md. Exhibit 5

These Exhibits were all recorded in handwriting and were most difficult to read because of the English double "s" looking like an "f", the general illegibility of the writing, and, of course, this writer's unfamiliarity with the English law of that time. Your tolerance is requested.

Little is known of Elizabeth's life after Christian died. Her son Isaac succeeded to the paternal estate and lived there until his death in 1826.⁽¹⁾ And yet according to the legal documents, it would appear that Elizabeth received a portion of the land as her dower. Perhaps she remained on in her home with Isaac. No mention is made of this. On January 18, 1828 -- thirty years after Christian died -- Elizabeth died and was buried in Jacobs Lutheran Church cemetery at Leitersburg.⁽¹⁾ She was born in August, 1747, (being 27 years younger than her husband), was married to Christian in Pennsylvania, and was the mother of 4 boys and 3 girls and stepmother to 13. See 11A.

1. Garver Family, p. 10

Legal forms show that Elizabeth "purchased" the following items from Christian's belongings:

1 Plough	1 Tub and Soap
1 Cow	2 Crocks with fat
6 Geese	1 Sheet
1 Stack of Rye	1 Kittle (sic)
1 Pair of Ladders	1 Chest
1 Windmill	1 Stove
1 Collar and Gears	6 Spoons
1 Bridle	2 Candlesticks
2 Padlocks	12 doz. of yarn 2/8
1 Waggon (sic)	Knives
1 Woman's Saddle	Table
1 Tub and pales (sic)	2 beds
2 Buckets	4 1/2 B. of Corn 7/11
1 Coffee Pot and Kittle (sic)	2 Mare
1 Watering Pot	1 Harrow
1 Pan	5 B. pottatoes @ 3/10 (sic)
1 Pot Hook	60 lb. of Poark @ 1/2 (sic)
1 Pot	25 lbs. of Beef @ 1/8
1 Dough Trough	37 B. of wheat @ 9/
13 3/4 lbs. of Hemp @ 2/10	15A 32 B. of Wheat
	12A 2 B. of Rye

CHRISTIAN GARVER CHILDREN

As mentioned before, Christian Garver was the father of 20 children (other sources have quoted 22)⁽¹⁾ The children were:

1. John

John is believed to be the oldest since his name preceded all others in the legal papers settling the estate of his father.^{(2) (3) (4)} No other information is known about John. At the time of his father's death, he "purchased" 1 shovel, 3 hobbles, 2 cow chains, 1 bag with hemp seed, 1 dung hook, and fork and clothes, so one might assume that he was a farmer.

2. Leonard

Leonard is listed as one of the Christian Garver children in information obtained from Newberry Library Records, taken from a legal document in possession of Mrs. Mary Newcomer, 1898.⁽⁵⁾ In the Ancestral Record of the Garver Family⁽⁶⁾ he is listed as "Leonard Gerber", son of Christian, that he had a son named Leonard Gerber, who had a son named John S. Garver, who had a son named W. E. Garver, from Larned, Kansas.

In the papers settling the estate of Christian Garver in 1802, Leonard's name was not listed as an heir. It is possible he was not living at that time.

3. Martin

Martin Garver was born in 1764 in Pennsylvania. In the David, Christian and Martin branches of the Garver family, the name occurs as

1. History of Franklin County

2. The Garver Family, p. 10

3. Liber O, folio 183, year 1802, Washington Co., Maryland, Records

4. History of Leitersburg District, p. 227

5. Newberry Library, R f.F-8576.08, page 79, Washington Co., Md.
Garver Family, p.9

6. Ancestral Record of the Garver Family, p. 25. It must be mentioned that this source contains a number of known errors, so it can not

Gerber in the first generation, Carver in the second and Garver in the third and following generations. ^{(1) (2)} He was married to Mary Stockman. Their names appeared in the legal document pertaining to the settlement of Christian's estate.

Martin along with his brothers David and Christian and some of their sisters eventually all settled within the confines of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Martin was taxed on land in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, as early as 1801. ⁽³⁾

Mary and Martin Garber children were as follows:

1. Elizabeth (married Mr. Eslander and John Allen)
2. John (married Barbara Freed)
3. Susan (married Jacob Freed)
4. Francis (married Joseph Shaffer)
5. Martin, Jr. (married Susan Shaffer)
6. Christena (married Christian Wertz)
7. Polly (married Samuel Gault-3rd wife)
8. George
9. Sarah (married Murnard)
10. Ann

In the settlement of the father's estate, Martin purchased 1 shovel, 1 cradle, 1 plough, 2 flails, 2 axes, 1 bee hive, 1 spinning wheel, 1 Bible, 2 baskets, 2 books. This may have been part of their inheritance and their way of division of property.

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1. Mazie Garver
 2. Garver Family, p. 2
 3. Garver Family, p. 11

Note: Melchor Garver wrote in his notes that "Martin settled in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia." The 1785 First Census of Heads of Family, Shenandoah Co. Virginia, lists Martin Garver, page 105 - 3 white souls; 1 dwelling. Since he would have been 21 years of age - this is a possibility.

From Garver Family Lineage by Mrs. Mazie Garver

Hans Jacob Gerber
Christian Carver (Garver)
Martin Gerber

MARTIN GERBER -- b. 1764
married Mary Stockman

1. Elizabeth -- b. 1796, Maryland
m. (1) Eslander (2) John Allen b. 1795, Penn.
2. John - b. 1800, Maryland
m. Barbara Freed (b. 1803, Virginia) (Went to Ohio, 1841)
 1. Martin - b. 1827, Ohio
m. Emily Lane November 2, 1848, (b. 1827, Penn.)
 1. Henry
- (3. Susan -- b. 1809, Penn. (According to 1850 Census)
(m. Jacob Freed (b. 1808, Penn.)
(1. Joseph - b. 1832, Penn.
Twins (2. Henry - b. 1833, Penn.
(3. Barbara - b. 1836, Penn.
(4. Samuel - b. 1837, Penn.
(5. Jonathan - b. 1840, Penn.
(6. Sarah Messinger - b. 1844, Penn.
(
- (4. Francis -- b. 1809, Penn. d. 1863
m. Joseph Shaffer -- Went to Ohio
5. Martin, Jr. -- b. 1804, Penn. d. 1863
m. Susan Shaffer (b. 1803, Penn.) -- Went to
Ohio (1804 Census)
 1. Jacob -- b. 1829, Penn. -- Went to Bryant, Ohio
m. Catherine Garver, daughter of Rev. Joseph
 2. George -- b. 1834, Ohio
m. Barbara R. Fusselman
 3. David -- b. 1845, Ohio
 4. Martin, Jr. -- b. 1848, Ohio
6. Polly -- married Samuel Gault (his 3rd wife) -- Went to Ohio
in 1846
 1. Anna
7. George
8. Christena -- m. Christian Wertz -- Went to Ohio-Grandmother
of J. T. Garver (Ohio Reunion)

9. Sarah -- married Murnard
10. Ann -- b. 1814, Penn
 m. Joseph Ellenbarger (b. 1806, Penn.)
 1. Martin -- 1833, Penn.
 2. George -- 1834
 3. John -- 1836
 4. Samuel -- 1839
 5. Joseph -- 1841
 6. James -- 1844
 7. Elizabeth -- 1846
 8. Mary Ann -- 1849

1917

4. Christian Garver II

Christian Garver II was born on November 1, 1761, in Pennsylvania, son of Christian Garver. The name of his mother is unknown. He married Catharine Miller, who was born in Maryland on May 25, 1773.⁽²⁾ Christian, David, Martin, and some of their sisters at different times moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the German Baptist Brethren Church and was a farmer.⁽¹⁾

After his death in Pennsylvania his widow Catharine went to Ohio with her son-in-law, Peter Gault, in 1848. She died at his residence in Wayne County on March 24, 1852, and is buried in the Congress Cemetery, Fayette County, Ohio.

Referred to as "Christ", his purchases upon the death of his father were: 2 branding irons, 1 bedstead, 1 bridle, 1 grindstone, 2 baskets and flax seed, 1 basket and pumpkin seed, 1 leather hone, 1 bucket, 1 Dutch oven, 1 sugar box, 2 chairs and 2 jugs. These were undoubtedly part of their inheritance but their choices reflect their life style and probably economic condition.

Christian and his wife Catharine are mentioned as one of the Christian Garver children whose names appear on the legal document pertaining to the settlement of the estate of his father.⁽³⁾

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1. Garver Reunion, Pleasant Home, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1897 by J. T. Garver
 2. Garver Family, p. 19
 3. Liber O, folio 183, year, 1802, Washington Co., Maryland Records

Christian Garver II

Hans Jacob Gerber

Christian Carver (Garver)

Christian Garver II -- m. Catherine Miller (b. 5/25/1773 d. 3/24/1852
Ohio)

Children:

1. David -- b. 10/28/1796. d. 3/3/1865
 - m. 1. Sarah Bernhart 2/2/1818
(May 10, 1792-December 26, 1845, Congress
Cemetery)
 2. Catherine Martin (1818 - Nov. 20, 1848,
Congress Cemetery)
 3. Eliza Good
1. Jacob M. - b. Jan. 26, 1817, Penn., d. 1893
 - m. Sarah Good (daughter of Eliza Good)
b. 1838, Penn
2. Lydia - b. in Congress Twp., Ohio, as were succeeding
children.
3. Catherine - m. John McVicker
4. Sarah - m. Joseph Hull
5. Christian - died in infancy, 8 months old
6. Polly Ann - m. Samuel Hart
7. John - m. Catherine Shoemaker (History of N. Central Ohio)
 1. David W. - d. April 6, 1907 (Doctor)
 2. John T. - Lawyer and Judge at Freemont, Ohio
(Author of Reunion Paper)
 3. Sarah - m. M. R. Shaw, lived in Medina Co., Ohio
 4. Jacob - died in infancy
 5. Wm. Wallace - b. April 12, 1853, Chester, Wayne Co.,
Ohio, d. Jan. 18, 1931, m. Rebecca J. Dych 12/25/1873
(1854-1918) W. Salem, Ohio
 1. Charles V. - Jan. 7, 1876
 2. Arthur - Sept. 10, 1877
 3. DeForest - Sept. 8, 1878 - June 1, 1901
 4. Mary - m. Dr. E. C. Raudebaugh
 5. C. B.
 6. John T. - b. October 30, 1886 d. June 13, 1907
 7. Frank B. - b. Feb. 20, 1888 d. Sept. 26, 1946
 8. Fred - Dec. 24, 1889
 9. True - May 17, 1891 m. 1916 Lillian Pearl Gebhart
 10. Wayne W. - Aug. 10, 1896 Wooster, Ohio
 11. Harry W. - February 8, 1882

Children of Christian Garver II (Continued)

7. John (Continued)

- 6. Samuel C. - Lawyer - Freemont, Ohio
- 7. Abraham - Doctor - Lorain, Ohio
- 8. Joseph E. - died at 16 years of age
- 9. Bert - Lawyer - Freemont, Ohio
- 10. George - died young
- 11. Mary - m. M. A. B. Hostetter
- 8. Joseph - died 16 years of age
- 9. Elizabeth - m. Samuel Shoemaker
- 10. Eliza Ann } Born to 3rd
- 11. Rebecca Jane - m. Mason } Wife - Eliza

Note: David moved to Congress Twp., Ohio in 1817, where he presently became 1st Trustee of the Township. According to History of Wayne Co., Ohio, David conducted water and horsepower grist mill and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Dunkard Church.

2. Christian (III) -- b. Sept. 13, 1797 d. 9/30/1874, Sullivan, Ohio
m. Mary Kesler (b. 5/3/1806, Penn. d. 3/30/1882)
Buried at W. Homer Cenetery, Medina Co., Ohio

- 1. Catherine
- *2. Isaac - b. July 15, 1827, Fayette, Pa.
 - m. 1. Hannah Clinker (1864)
 - 2. Emiline Cummins (b. 2/20/1840, Seneca Co., Ohio)
- 3. George - b. 1829, Penn.
- 4. Susannah - b. 1831, Penn.
- 5. Mary - b. 1833, Ohio
- 6. David - b. 1835, Ohio
- 7. Christian - b. 1838
- 8. Sarah - b. 7/17/1821. d. 8/28/1874, New Croydon, Ind.
 - m. Jacob Farlow
- 9. Benjamin
- 10. Jacob - b. 1842, Ohio
- 11. Joseph - b. 1844, Ohio

* Children of Isaac Garver were Amos, Leander, Clarrissa, Salome, Delila, Frank, Lucia, Dora, Sarah, Isaiah

3. Rev. Joseph -- b. 9/13/1799. d. 1881. Bur. Mohican Brethren Cemetery, Wayne Co., Ohio
m. Jane (1806-1874)

- Twins(
- 1. Catherine - 1831, m. Jacob Garver (grandson of Martin Garver) Bryan, Ohio
 - 2. John - 1831
 - 3. Isabell - 1833
 - 4. David - 1836
 - 5. Mary - b. 1838 m. Neff

Children of Christian Garver II (Continued)

3. Rev. Joseph (Continued)
 6. Joseph - b. 1841
 7. Jane - b. 1843 m. _____ Neff
 8. James - b. 1845
 9. Susan - b. 1848
 10. Sarah - b. 1848
 11. Nancy - m. John Andrews, Congress Twp.
4. Mary -- b. Nov. 20, 1801. m. David Kesler
 1. Rev. Joseph Kesler
 2. Christopher Kesler
 3. Jonathan Kesler
5. John -- b. 6/10/1804. d. 8/29/1867 at Elkhart, Ind.
m. Lahan Neaver
1830 moved to Wayne Co., Ohio--1840 moved to Elkhart, Ind.
 1. Christopher
 2. Joseph - lived in Bristol, Ind. -- "Quite Wealthy"
 3. David - died in Army Service
 4. Jacob
 5. Amanda
 6. John
 7. Finley
 8. Jeremiah
6. Catherine -- b. 10/3/1806. m. John Robinson
 1. John Robinson, Jr.
 2. Catherine Robinson - m. _____ Smith
7. Jonathan -- b. 2/21/1809. d. 1860 at Homer Ohio (listed in the
1850 Ohio Census, Congress Twp., Wayne Co., Ohio)
m. Sarah Fulton, moved to Ithica, Michigan after 1860.
 1. Catherine - 1844, Penn.
 2. Elizabeth - b. 1846, Penn.
 3. Amanda - b. 1848, Penn.
 4. Susannah
 5. Nathan
 6. Cyrus
 7. Sarah
 8. Jonathan - b. 5/3/1814, Penn (?)
8. Samuel -- b. 5/3/1811. d. 4/7/1889
m. Nancy Ullery (3/10/1822 - 9/26/1890) Buried Mohican
Brethren Cemetery.
 1. David -- lived at Nankin, Ohio. Educated at Oberlin College.

Children of Christian Garver II (Continued)

9. Susannah -- b. 4/23/1814, Penn. d. 4/26/1852
m. Peter Gault --d. 1846, son of Richard Gault
1848 moved to Wayne Co., Ohio
 1. Joseph
 2. Samuel
 3. Sarah Jacobs
 4. Mary Jacobs
 5. Aaron
10. Martin -- b. 2/12/1817. Unmarried

Sources:

Garver Family Lineage by Mazie Garver
The Garver Family by Samuel Garver
Garver Reunion by J. T. Garver

5. Barbara

No information is known about Barbara except that at the time of the settlement of her father's estate in 1802, she was unmarried and over the age of 21 years. There is no record of her receiving any of her father's effects. ⁽¹⁾

6. Mary

No information about Mary except that she was married to Abraham Schmutz at the time of the settlement of Christian's estate in 1802. In the History of Leitersburg District, Abraham is mentioned:

"At April term, 1826, upon petition of Abraham Schmutz and others, the levy court appointed Henry Fouke, Jacob Huyett, and John Harry commissioners to lay out a road from the Hagerstown and Nicholson's Gap Road at or near Abraham Schmutz mill across to the road leading from Hagerstown to Greencastle." ⁽²⁾

When Christian's belongings were being divided or "sold" to his heirs, the legal records show that Abraham Schmutz purchased: 1 Mattick, 1 hand screw, 1 roan cold, 1 halter chain and band, 5 tongue and shovel, and 1 large hook.

7. Nancy

No information about Nancy except that she was married to Yost Gardner and listed as one of Christian Garver's descendants at the time of the settlement of Christian's estate in 1802. ⁽¹⁾

8. Polly

No information about Polly except that she was married to Jacob Funk as per legal papers in 1802. ⁽¹⁾

9. David

David Garver, son of Christian Garver and grandson of Jacob Gerber, was born October 28, 1776, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1790 he emigrated with his parents to the Leitersburg District of Washington County, Maryland. He married Katharine Stouffer (sometimes spelled

1. History of Leitersburg District, p. 227

2. Ibid., p. 82

Stover). In about 1802 David emigrated to the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where his son Samuel was born in 1804. On May 29, 1802, he purchased 62 acres of land in nearby Bullskin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1812, when he purchased 160 acres of land in Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County.

David, as well as his brothers Christian and Martin, were members of the Dunkard Church (correct name, German Baptist Brethren Church.). Legal records consulted do not show the exact date of the death of David Garver. This date is believed shown on a stone found in Sticke Cemetery in 1953 by J. K. Newcomer, the inscription being as follows: DG December 21, 1838.⁽²⁾

David's will was made June 22, 1838, and probated Jan. 8, 1840. There is evidence in the will that David's health was very poor at the time the will was made. The will is of interest in identifying his children and shows the provision by which his son Samuel acquired full ownership of the David Garver Farm.⁽¹⁾

In writing his notes about the family, Melchor Garver wrote that David "settled in the west."

His "purchases" of his father's effects were: 1 hammer and pinchers, 1 bag with clover seed, tape loom, lasts, 5 baskets, 1 churn, 1 lantern (sic), 1 bed, sausages, 2 books, 1 hive with bees, 1 foot ax, 1 lamp and basket, 1 large wheel.

The lineage of his children are attached. Further information regarding David and his descendants is contained in The Garver Family by Samuel Garver.

1. Garver Family, p. 12

2. Catharine Garver Clement (DAR member No. 412508) has 1839 for David's death date.

Hans Jacob Gerber

Christian Carver (Garver)

David Garver -- m. Katherine Stauffer (Stover)

1. Rev. Jacob - b. 6/16/1800, Washington Co., Md. d. 5/14/1879 Ohio
m. Mary Lucas 8/4/1822 b. 1803, parents born in
Sarazenoa, Germany d. 4/22/1882 Ohio
1827 - moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, Chester Twp.
Buried Lattasburg, Chester Twp., Wayne Co., Ohio
Mohican Brethren Cemetery

1. Eliza - 1823 (Penn.) - 1840
2. Anna - b. Penn.
3. Rev. Samuel - b. 10/8/1825, Fayette Co., Penn.
d. 5/14/1879 Ohio
m. 4/22/1847 to Sara Rice (b. 11/30/1823
Wayne Co., Ohio)
Buried Black River Church of the Brethren
Cemetery Chatham Twp., Medina Co., Ohio
 1. Margaret - m. Edwin Parent
 2. Jacob H. - b. 1852 m. Ida M. _____) 1856-1950)
 3. Charlotte - 1852-1930 m. Daniel Martin, Wayne Co.,
Ohio
 4. Lydia - m. Meno Meshler, Summit Co., Ohio
 5. Simon - teacher
 6. John F. - b. 5/19/1860 d. 11/7/1930
m. Dora May Dean (b. 9/8/1865-d. 1/30/1938)
 7. Daniel
 8. David N.

4. Mary - b. Penn. m. John Pittinger
5. David - b. Ohio m. Nancy Smith
6. Rev. George - b. 1830, Ohio m. Margaret Miller
7. Margaret - b. 1832 Ohio m. John Wertz
8. Lydia - b. 1833 Ohio m. Andrew McMichen
9. Sarah - m. Daniel Miller
10. Amos - b. 1835 Ohio m. Elizabeth Walker
11. Catharine - b. 1839 Ohio m. Capt. Perry Emrick
- (12. Jessie - b. 1843 Ohio m. Lucinda Brower
- Twins (13. Melinda - b. 1843 Ohio m. Hiram Fortney
14. Samantha - b. 1845 d. 7/29/1863
15. Elmira - b. 1847 Ohio m. James Rennie
16. John C. - b. 1849 Ohio m. Lizzie Hart

2. Elizabeth, an invalid, moved to Ohio with her brother Rev.
Jacob and family

David Garver (Continued)

3. Samuel - b. 1804 Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Penn.
d. 1880 Iowa Buried Boyles Cemetery, Cedar Twp.
Lee Co., Iowa
1857 moved to Iowa - belonged to Church of Christ
1. Ann - b. 12/4/1834 d. 12/19/1895 Farmington, Iowa
Buried Green Glade Cemetery m. Samuel Boyer 1857
No children
2. Sarah - b. 7/3/1836 Tyrone Twp, Fayette Co., Pa. m. 2/16/1854
to Joseph Riste d. 12/16/27 Cheney, Wash.
Moved to Ill., Iowa, Nebraska and Washington
 1. Walter
 2. Laura Riste McCleary
 3. Hugh
 4. George
 5. Allen
 6. Katie
 7. Grace
 8. Earnest
 9. Edgar
 10. Joseph Albert
3. Jacob Freed Garver - b. Tyrone Twp., Fayette Co., Penn.
4/10/1843 d. 6/30/1899 at Cedar Twp.,
Lee Co., Iowa m. Eliza Adelaide
Clifford 1/17/1869 (1841-1925)
 1. Herman Freed Garver - b. 1/17/1876 d. 5/19/1931 unmarried
 2. Mark Clifford - b. 11/22/1875 d. 6/17/1943
m. Ida Weston 11/11/1911 No children
 3. Neal Bryant - b. 2/17/1877 Lee Co., Iowa
m. Laura M. Scott 12/10/1905 (b. 9/22/1886
Milbury, Ohio)
 4. Samuel Garver - b. 3/24/1883 m. Mabel E. Parson
3/27/1921 (b. 12/19/1887)
4. Susannah - b. June, 1814 d. 10/26/1876 Linden, Iowa
m. Alexander Armstrong 1834
1857 moved to Iowa - Widowed with 6 children
 1. David
 2. Cyrus
 3. Lucinda
 4. Newbold
 5. Sabra
 6. Robert

10. Hester

No information is known about Hester except that at the time of the settlement of her father's estate she was listed as being married to Jacob Harshman. ⁽¹⁾

11. Elizabeth

At the time of the settlement of her father's estate Elizabeth was listed as being married to Ludwig Snider, ⁽¹⁾ and that they had the following children: ⁽²⁾

1. Polly - m. John Sheafer
2. Elizabeth - m. John Sheafer
3. Eleanor
4. Jacob
5. John
6. Ludwick
7. David

In the records of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, the will of Ludwig Snider " (who married Elizabeth Garver dau of Christian Sr.) of Tyrone--written 12 September 1837--probated August 27, 1849--Wife, Elizabeth--7 children 1. Polly, wife of John Sheafer, 2. Elizabeth Sheafer, 3. Eleanor Snider, 4. Jacob, 5. John, 6. Ludwick, 7. David. Executor, son John. Witnesses, Jacob D. Overhold and Samuel Garver.)" ⁽²⁾

In the sale of Christian's property, Elizabeth purchased a woman's saddle, in 1802.

12. Eve

No information is known about Eve except that at the time of the settlement of the estate, she was unmarried and over 21 years of age. ⁽¹⁾ It is believed that she is the first child born to Elizabeth.

When her father's estate was being sold, she "purchased" a cow and calf, 1 chick reel, 1 churn, knives, 1 chest and 1 bedstead.

-
1. History of Leitersburg District, p. 227
 2. Garver Family Lineage by Mazie Garver, p. 7

13. Catharine

According to the legal document pertaining to settlement of estate, she was married to Michael Summers and referred to as "Caty."⁽¹⁾ When the father's estate was sold, she purchased 1 bag, 4 kitchen cupboards, 1 bacon, and 1 brass kittle (sic).

14. Abraham

At the time the farm was sold to settle the Christian Garver estate in 1802, mention is made in legal documents of Abraham as under the age of 21 years.⁽¹⁾ Since he was one of the younger members of the family, it is strange that not more is known of him, since the history of the others is fairly complete. However, in the Ancestral Record of the Garver Family⁽²⁾ Abraham is listed as Abram and it shows he had two sons: John and Benjamin. As stated before, this source has not proven to be very correct where the Christian Garver descendants were concerned, so can not be accepted or considered on that source.

At the time of Christian's death, he "purchased" 1 mattock, chains, 1 roan coalt (sic), 1 barrel, 1 bucket, 1 bag with hops, 1 crock, 1 crock with apple butter, 2 crocks with cracklings, 1 crock with soap, 3 bags, 2 chairs, 1 1/2 bu. hemp seed, 20 crocks, 1 book, 1 pepper box, 3 benches, 1 slate. Judging from his purchases, one might assume he was a farmer.

15. Sarah

Sarah was born in 1784 in Pennsylvania, and died March 20, 1832. She was married to John Newcomer, who was born in 1781 and died July 12, 1843. At the time the farm was sold to settle the Christian Garver estate in 1802, mention is made in legal documents that she was under the age of 21 years.⁽³⁾

1. History of Leitersburg District, p. 227
2. Ancestral Record of Garver Family p. 26
3. The Garver Family Lineage by Mrs. Mazie Garver p. 10
Liber O, folio 183, 1802, Washington Co., Maryland Records

15. Sarah Continued

Their children were:

1. Uriah (Ulary)- d. Liberty, Indiana
m. Eliza Jane Messmore - d. Hamilton, Ohio
2. John Newcomer - b. 1/2/1809
m. Mary Drew Moved to Ohio
3. Samuel Newcomer - b. 1/11/1811 d. 1894
m. Elizabeth Ache Lived in German Twp., Pa
4. Nancy Newcomer - b. 9/18/1815
m. Simon Snyder of Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio
5. Joseph Newcomer - b. 2/2/1822
m. Mary Ann Sesler, Georges Twp., Fayette Co., Pa.
6. David Newcomer - b. 6/13/.824 d. 5/15/1868
m. Abigail Sesler (d. 1900)
7. Abraham Newcomer - b. 1826
8. Elizabeth - b. 10/10/1829
m. Charles Brownfield of So. Union Twp., Fayette Co., Pa.

16. Jacob

"Jacob Garver was born January 20, 1781, in Pennsylvania, the son of Christian Garver. He was reared in Leitersburg District, Maryland, where he engaged in farming for 25 years near Martin's school house. He also conducted a store at Chewsville, a hotel at Leitersburg, and a tannery at Cavetown, and was the first toll collector at gate No. 2 on the Hagerstown and Waynesboro turnpike. After his death his widow succeeded to this position and she was followed by their daughter, Eliza Garver, the present incumbent. He was twice married, first to Nancy Hogans, and after her death to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, nee Justice, and was the father of 19 children, three of whom are now residents of Leitersburg District: Mrs. Mary Stephey, Mrs. Martha J. Stoner, and Eliza. Mr. Garver was a member of the Reformed Church. His death occurred on the 4th of October, 1859."⁽¹⁾

1. History of Leitersburg District, p. 227. Jacob's birthdate on the above quote has been changed to correct date.

Jacob was listed as one of the 5 heirs of Christian Garver, who were under the age of 21 years in 1802. Cemetery records show that Jacob was buried at Christ Reformed Church, Leitersburg, Maryland.⁽¹⁾ The birthdate on the cemetery records -- January 20, 1781--is assumed to be correct date, rather than the one in the History of Leitersburg District, which is the known date of his brother Samuel's birth. His daughter Eliza is also buried at Christ Reformed Church, Leitersburg. The marking on her tombstone shows her to have been 75 years old. Born 1804. Died October 1, 1879.

On August 21, 1899, Melchor Garver wrote a letter to Lyman Werts, Secretary of the Garver Reunion to be held at Pleasant Home, Ohio, reporting on the Hagerstown - Leitersburg Garvers. In his letter he listed some of Jacob's children, which are as follows:

Children by 1st marriage

David, Ohio - deceased
Isaac, Ohio - deceased
Abraham, Ohio - deceased
Christian - Illinois - deceased
John - Mercersburg, Pa.
Jacob - Shippensburg, Pa.
Lewis B. - Indianapolis - "now visiting Hagerstown"
Mary (Stephey) - Leitersburg, Md.
Elizabeth (Rice) - Smithsburg, Md.
Catherine - Ohio

Children by 2nd marriage

Jane }
Eliza) living in Hagerstown
Daniel H.)

17. Betsy

No information is known about Betsy except that she is listed as one of the 5 Christian Garver heirs under the age of 21 years in 1802.⁽¹⁾

1. Liber O, folio 183, year 1802. Washington Co., Maryland Records

18. Fanny

No information known about Fanny except her listing as a daughter in the legal document settling the Christian Garver estate and that she was married to Martin Stockman. In the distribution of Christian's possessions, they "purchased" 2 lamps.

19. Samuel

Samuel was born on March 19, 1782, in Pennsylvania, the son of Christian and Elizabeth Garver. A separate section will be devoted to him and his descendants.

20. Isaac

Isaac was born on October 10, 1779, in Pennsylvania, the son of Christian and Elizabeth Garver. He was listed in the legal estate papers as being under age at the time of his father's death. He married Anna Snively and died on March 12, 1826. A special section is written about him and his descendants. When Christian died, Isaac "purchased" the following items from the estate: 1 Roan colt, 1 collar and hames, 1 cutting box, 1 saddel (sic), straw and buckwheat and bag.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
OF MORTON COUNTY
SIOUX LAKE, IOWA

CHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER
Isaac

Isaac Garver

Birth: October 10, 1779, Earle Township, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania (1)

Parents: Christian and Elizabeth Garver (1)

Marriage: Anna (daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Stoner)
Snively (1) (Born January 2, 1780; Died February
5, 1863; Buried Welty Church of Brethren Grave-
yard, near Greensburg-Ringgold, Md.)

Children: 1. Susan (Married Henry Hoffman) (1) (3)
2. Joseph (Born 6-12-1803; Died 4-24-1870; Buried
Welty Church; Married Mary Holmes (Born 7-28-1804;
Died 8-27-1867; Buried Welty Church. Six chil-
dren) (2) (4)
3. Isaac Garver II (Born 11-12-1811; Died 4-13-1888;
Buried Welty Church; Married Fannie Newcomer; Seven
Children) (2)
4. Benjamin Garver (Separate Page)
(1) Married Elizabeth (daughter of Stephen and
Barbara (Good) Martin; Three children:
1. Susanna
2. Barbara (Wm. F. Grove)
3. Benjamin F. (Fulton, Mo.) (Separate Page)
(2) Married Barbara (Daughter of John Berger);
Eight Children:
4. Daniel
5. Cyrus
6. Mary (Benjamin Newcomer) (Separate Page)
7. David (Shamrock, Mo.) (Separate Page)
8. Elizabeth (Henry Rinehart)
9. Josiah
10. Melchor (Separate Page)
11. Lewis (Van Alstyne, Tex.) (Separate Page)

Death: March 12, 1826

1. History of Leitersburg District
2. Garver Lineage by Mazie Garver
3. Melchor Garver wrote in his report to Garver Reunion, Cleve-
land, Ohio, 8-21-1899--Susanne had a large family - located
in Washington Co., Maryland, and Franklin County, Penn.
4. Melchor Garver wrote in the Garver Reunion report that Joseph
had six children; John W., Hagerstown; Isaac, dec., Kansas
City, Mo.; Daniel, dec. Lincoln Center, Kansas; Rebecca (Mrs.
W. H. Hiteshaw), Chambersburg; Joseph and Samuel, both farmers
and running flour mill in Smithsburg.

Biographical sketch - History of Leitersburg District

"ISAAC GARVER was born on the 10th of October, 1779, the son of Christian Garver. He came to Leitersburg District with his father's family in 1790; after his father's death, he succeeded to the paternal estate, and here he resided until his death, March 12, 1826. He established an extensive vineyard, one of the first in the District, but the venture was not a success. He married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Stoner) Snively, and their children were Susanna, who married Henry Hoffman; Joseph; Benjamin; and Isaac. Mrs. Garver survived her husband thirty-seven years, dying on the 5th of February, 1863."

In the records after Christian's death, it showed that Isaac "purchased" the following items from his estate: 1 Roan Colt; 1 Collar and Harness; 1 Cutting Box; 1 "saddel"; and Buckwheat in Bag.

GRANDCHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER
Isaac - Isaac II

Isaac Garver II

Birth: November 12, 1811

Parents: Son of Isaac and Anna Snively Garver

Grandparents: Elizabeth and Christian Garver I

Marriage: Married Fannie Newcomer

Children: 1. Anna Elizabeth (Born 1-20-1845)
Married Wm. Robey, one child
1. Mahlon - died

2. Barbara Alice (Born 7-21-1851)
(Died 2-25-1883)
Unmarried

3. David Milton (Born 12-8-1847)
(Died 6-17-1856)
Unmarried

4. Amos (Born 3-6-1855)
(Died 6-17-1921)
Married Ellen Catherine Emmert, two children
1. Fanny (m. George Leonard, Waynewboro)
2. Ruth (m. M. Beard)
1. Austin Beard
1. Barbara B. Marwood
Albuquerque, N.Mex.
2. Ellen (Los Angeles, Ca.)
3. Bertha (Died 1918)
4. Isaac (Lived 2 months)

5. Joseph (Born 8-30-1858)
Married Pauline Garven
1. Sarah Hoy (m. Stoner) Stationed
in Germany

6. Daniel (Born 4-2-1861)
Married Alice Flanagan

7. J. Harry (Died 1918)

GRANDCHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER (2)
Isaac - Benjamin

Benjamin Garver

Birth: January 19, 1805, Leitersburg District, Maryland

Parents: Son of Isaac and Anna (Snively) Garver

Grandparents: Elizabeth and Christian Garver I

Marriage: (1) Elizabeth - daughter of Stephen and Barbara
(Good) Martin
(Born 11-26-1809; Died 1-25-1836, aged 26 yrs.
1 mo. 29 days)
Married on November 30, 1830
(2) Barbara - daughter of John Berger on May 17, 1838
(Born 6-3-1809; Died 4-30-1882; Burial Welty Church)

Children: Married to Elizabeth Martin

1. Susanna (Born 9-16-1831; Died 9-10-1847; 15
yrs. 11 mos. 24 days; Buried Welty Church)
2. Barbara Ann (widow of Wm. F. Grove -1898
Born 10-5-1833)
3. Benjamin F. (Born 1-18-1836) Separate Page)

Married to Barbara Berger

4. Daniel (Born 1839) Single (Special Page)
5. Cyrus (Born 1840) Single (Special Page)
6. Mary Magdalena (Born 1841) (Widow of Benjamin
Newcomer - 1898) (Special Page)
7. David (Born 10-24-1843) Married Ella Hall
8. Elizabeth (Born 9-2-1845 Waynesboro) Married
Henry Rinehart
9. Josiah (Born 10-10-1847); Died 6-7-1863, 15
yrs. 7 mos. 27 days; Buried at Welty Church)
10. Melchor (Born 1849) Married Emma Harbough
(Special Page)
11. Lewis K. (Born 1852) Married Willa McKinney
(Special Page)

Death: May 24, 1875, aged 70 years, 4 mos. 5 days.

Burial: Welty Church of Brethren Graveyard, near Greensboro-
Ringgold

1. History of Leitersburg

2. Dates and Burial places furnished by Daniel Garver (4th child
of Benjamin)

Biographical Sketch - History of Leitersburg 1738-1898

BENJAMIN GARVER was born in Leitersburg District, January 19, 1805, the son of Isaac and Anna (Snively) Garver. He obtained a common school education, which was supplemented by private study, and while farming was his principal business he was also a competent surveyor and was frequently employed in this capacity.* He also possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and manufactured practically all of the implements used on his farm..... "

* --Specific dates that Benjamin Surveyed were June 9, 1848, July 20, 1831, April 26, 1850, and October 24, 1850 -- as per History of Leitersburg Districe, pp.82 and 83.

GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER
Isaac - Benjamin - Benjamin F.

Benjamin F. Garver

Birth: January 18, 1836, Leitersburg District Maryland
Parents: Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Martin) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian Garver
Marriage: 1859 - Married to Anna Maria, daughter of Frederick
and Susan (Tritle) Bell.
Children: 1. Frederick (Died Aug. 12. 1861, aged 1 yr. 3 mos.
19 days; Burial Jacobs Lutheran Church) (1)
2. Charles E. (Boise City, Idaho)
3. Frank T. (deceased as of 1898)
4. Harvey B. (Fulton Mo.)
5. William L. (Chillicothe, Mo.)
6. Carrie E. M.)Twins - born 8-6-1872, Salina, Kan.
7. Emma S. T.)
8. Edith M.

Benjamin F. Garver was born January 18, 1836, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Martin Garver. At that time they had two other children, Susanna, age 5, and Barbara Ann, aged 3. One week later Elizabeth died at the age of 26 years. Two years later his father married Barbara Berger. Benjamin was raised in the Leitersburg District for part of his childhood and received his education at Pleasant Hill and also Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

"After spending several years at Mansfield, Ohio, he returned to his native District and engaged in farming. He subsequently located at Springfield, Ohio, but again returned to Leitersburg District, where he enlisted in Company H, First Maryland Cavalry (Potomac Home Brigade). After the close of the war he located at Martinsburg, W. Va., whence he moved to Kansas." (2)

1. Note: The writer visited and photographed this grave at Jacobs Cemetery, near Hagerstown, Maryland.

2. History of Leitersburg District, Maryland, p. 228

In 1859 he married Ann Maria, daughter of Frederick and Susan (Tritle) Bell. He was originally a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later joined the Lutheran Church and was a Republican in politics.⁽¹⁾

It is obvious that Benjamin F. was a restless person and not one to stay in one location for a very long period. However, perhaps this early wanderlust in his life might be attributed to his youth and to the fact that his mother had died when he was a baby. Since he was educated in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, as well as the District, and went to Ohio several times as a young man, one might question if relatives might have assumed some of his upbringing.

When he went to Kansas, he settled in Salina, where his second cousins, Franklin and Dr. Charles, sons of Samuel Garver II were living. Here the St. John's Lutheran Church records show that the twins, Carrie Elizabeth Martin Garver and Emma Susan Trett Garver were baptized on August 15, 1874. The new little church had just recently been founded on March 30, 1873 by Franklin and his wife.

On November 26, 1882, church records dropped the names of Benjamin F. and Ann M. Garver from their church membership, marking it "Removed", so it was apparently at this time they moved to Fulton, Missouri. Benjamin's vocation was farming but after 1882 he was involved in contracting and building.

In Melchor's notes he wrote that in 1873 he visited his brother, Benjamin F. in Lawrence, Kansas. "I spent a few weeks visiting there, not being formally impressed with the country." This could have been in Salina.

Nothing more was heard of Benjamin F. and Anna Maria - whose lives crossed so briefly with their cousins, Franklin and Charles Garver.

Cyrus Garver

Birth: April 4, 1840 (according to History of Leitersburg Dist.) (1)
April 26, 1840 (according to Mrs. G. P. Hultman) (2)
Parents: Son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great grandson of Christian Garver
Marriage: Unmarried
Death: December 1, 1881 - Age 41 years, 7 mos. 5 days
Burial: Leitersburg Graveyard - along with brother Daniel,
mother Barbara and aunt Mary Berger. (3)

Biographical Sketch - History of Leitersburg District
1738-1898

CYRUS GARVER was born in Leitersburg District, April 4, 1840, the son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver. He received a common school education and after reaching manhood was employed for some years as a teacher and surveyor. He was also a machinist, and was a member of the firm of Garver, Foltz & Co., from its organization in 1877 until his death, December 1, 1881. Mr. Garver was a member of the Lutheran Church and a Republican in politics.

In some notes written by his brother Daniel, he wrote. "Dear Brother, thy labors are at an end and thou hast gone to rest."

Elizabeth Garver Rinehart

Birth: September 2, 1845 (2)
Parents: Daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Marriage: Henry Rinehart
Children: Harvey Benjamin
Ira Garver
Death: May 12, 1913
Burial: Waynesboro, Penn.

1. History of Leitersburg District p. 228
2. Mrs. G. P. Hultman, P.O. Box 315, St. Croix Falls, Wis. 54024
3. Cemetery Records, p. 45 - Washington County Library, Hagerstown, Md.

David Garver

Birth: October 24, 1843 (1)

Parents: Son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian

Marriage: Ella Hall

Children: (1) (2)
1. Mary (Peter Owen)
2. Lewis
3. Fred (Jessie Thomspen)
4. Pansy (Samuel Hopper)
5. Daisy (Houston Weeks)
6. Emma (Unmarried)

Death: May, 1927 (1)

Burial: Montgomery, Missouri (1)

Various sources show that David lived in Shamrock, Missouri, the History of Leitersburg District also showing that Melchor lived in Shamrock in 1872. The Ancestral Record lists David Garver from Shamrock, Mo. in their directory printed in 1889. (3)

Lewis Garver

Birth: March 13, 1852, Leitersburg District, Maryland. (3)

Parents: Son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian(1)

Marriage: Willa McKinney (3)

Children: 1. Berta (Albert S. Trube) (3)
2. Leta (Dalton Scales)
3. Lucille (Walter C. Judd)
4. Roscoe
5. Lois
6. Dorothy Elizabeth

Death: January 8, 1923.

Burial: Van Alstyne, Texas.

According to notes by Melchor Garver, Lewis' brother, Melchor lived in Van Alstyne, Texas for eight years (1873-1881) and was engaged with Lewis in the building and contracting business in

-
1. Mrs. G. P. Hultman, St. Croix Falls, Wis. -Granddaughter of Melchor Garver.
 2. Ancestral Record of Garver Family - 1889
 3. History of Leitersburg District

in connection with a lumber yard. In 1881 he sold his interest to Lewis.

The History of Leitersburg reported in 1898 that Lewis was living in Van Alostyne so that apparently was a permanent home for him.

Daniel Garver

Birth: February 4, 1839, Leitersburg District, Maryland

Parents: Son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian

Marriage: Unmarried

Death: February 13, 1890, Hagerstown, Md., Age 51 years 9 days

Burial: Leitersburg Graveyard

Biographical Sketch - History of Leitersburg District

"DANIEL GARVER was born in Leitersburg District, February 4, 1839, the son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver. He obtained a common school education and was employed on his father's farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Maryland Volunteers, which participated in the Virginia campaigns of 1862-65. He was taken prisoner and confined for a time at Libby Prison. After the close of the war he returned to the Leitersburg District. He was employed as a machinist at Hagerstown for some years, but was again a resident of the District from 1877 to 1882, when the firm of Garver, Foltz U Company, of which he was the senior member, operated the Rock Forge property. When this firm transferred its business to Hagerstown he removed to that city, and there he died, February 13, 1890."

Paul Garver, Maugans Avenue, Hagerstown, has in his possession a hand written list of deaths Daniel recorded in Libby Prison, averaging 27 per day. He also got possession of a War Map taken from a spy.

In his notebook in which he noted all the family birth and death dates, he also listed astrological signs and various comments. In noting his mother's death date, he wrote "Our loved one is gone." In writing of his aunt - he wrote that she departed this life January 27, 1888, age 85 years, 5 mos. 2 days.

Josiah Garver*

Birth: October 10, 1847

Parents: Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian

Death: June 7, 1863

Burial: Welty Cemetery

Siblings: Half Sisters and Brother (children of Elizabeth)

1. Susanna
2. Barbara
3. Benjamin F.

Full Sisters and Brothers (children of Barbara Berger)

1. Daniel
2. Cyrus
3. David
4. Elizabeth
5. Mary
6. Melchor
7. Lewis

*Information from Mrs. G. P. Hultman, granddaughter of Melchor Garver.

GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER (7)
Isaac - Benjamin - Melchor

Melchor Garver

Birth: April 14, 1849, Leitersburg District, Maryland,

Parents: Son of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Grandson of Isaac; Great Grandson of Christian Garver

Siblings: Half Sisters and Brother (children of Elizabeth)

1. Susanna
2. Barbara
3. Benjamin F.

Full Sisters and Brothers (children of Barbara)

1. Daniel
2. Cyrus
3. Mary M.
4. David
5. Elizabeth
6. Josiah
7. Lewis

Education: Common School education.

Vocation: Carpenter - Shamrock, Mo. 1872
Blacksmith and Carpenter 1873
Building and contracting in connection with lumber
yard with brother 1873-1881
Operation of Rock Forge property - member of firm
Garver, Foltz & Co. 1881-1893
Selling of Washing machines, Hagerstown 1893-1895
Grocery business, Hagerstown 1895-1896
Postmaster and Agent for Cumberland Valley Railroad
Company and Adams Express Company, Conducted
general store and business of forwarding grain,
Maugansville, Washington County, Maryland 196--

Marriage: Married Emma S. (daughter of Martin and Susan (Barkdoll)
Harbaugh) - 1883 Born April 5, 1866, Married Decem-
ber 20, 1883, Died 12-9-1956

Children: 1. Arthur Snively (Born 1885)
2. Lewis Keller (Born 7-4-1886, Died 4-29-1959)
3. Edna Mary (Born 3-1-1889)
4. Melchora Susanna (Born 3-14-1893)
5. Edwin Harbaugh (Born 10-12-1897, Died 12-27-1944)
6. *Paul Welty (Born 1-29-1899)

Religion: Reformed Church

Politics: Republican

*Gentleman we spent the day with in Maryland.

Homes: 1849-1872 Leitersburg District, Maryland - family home
1872 - Shamrock, Mo. (carpenter - home of brother David
1872 - Dec.-April 1873 - Sherman, Texas
1873-1881 - Van Alstyne, Texas (conducted blacksmith and
carpenter shop for 6 years; 1878 associated with
brother Lewis in building.)
1881 - Several months - Grand Island, Nebraska
1881-1882 Leitersburg District - succeeded to the inter-
est of brother Cyrus at his death, Dec. 1, 1881,
in firm Garver, Foltz & Co.
1882 - Garver, Foltz & Co. merged into the Hagerstown
Iron Works.
1882-1892 - Hagerstown with firm
1892-1896 - Hagerstown (selling washing machines and
grocery business)
1896- Maugansville, Washington County, Maryland

Death: December 7,

Children (Received from Mrs. G. P. Hultman (Granddaughter))

1. Arthur Snively - Born April 17, 1885
Died January 19, 1964
Married Edna Eddins
Children: Lucille (m. Bryce Sheaver,
Divorced-assumed maiden name)
Born 10-2-1909
38 W. Church St.
Hagerstown, Md., 21740
2. Lewis Keller - Born July 4, 1886
Died April 29, 1959
Married Bertha Huyett
Children: Marguerite (m. Joseph Crabbs)
Born 10-13-1913
5911-D Willow Oaks
Richmond, Va.
3. Edna Mary - Born March 1, 1889
Died
Married Harry C. Funk
Children: Thelma V. (Gustaf P. Hultman)*
Mahlon G. (Ruth E. Drumwright)
Richard G. (Georgene _____)
4. Melchora Susanna - Born March 14, 1893
Died:
Married: (1) John L. Barnes
(2) Max Warriner
1142 N. Geneva St.
Glendale, CA 91207
5. Edwin Harbaugh - Born October 12, 1897
Died December 27, 1944
Single

6. Paul Welty - Born January 29, 1899*

Died:

Married Florence Hollinger

Children: Gloria (Richard D. Harp)

Born 12-14-1927

Meyersville, Md., 21773

One child - daughter

Children of Edna Mary -- Thelma (Gustaf P. Hultman)

Born 10-31-17

P.O. Box 315

St. Croix Falls, Wis. 54024

Three Children

Mahlon Garver Funk (Ruth Drumwright)

Born 11-23-1919

13329 Starcross Rd.

Midlothian, Va., 23113

Three Children

Richard Garver Funk (Georgene____)

1001 Cleveland Ave.

Tupelo, Miss. 38801

Two children, one adopted-one son
of their own

Mrs. Melchor Garver - 3

The Garver Family, p.7

In June, 1952, Mrs. Catharine Garver Clement went to Hagerstown and looked up Garver relatives in Hagerstown. She reports talking to Mrs. Melchor Garver, "who is 86". This would indicate that she was 17 when she was married to Melchor, having been born in 1866.

Mrs. Clement reports, "She (Mrs. Melchor Garver) had six children and until 1938 four brothers were in the furniture business there together." According to the History of Leitersburg District - they had 5 children (Arthur, Louis, Edwin, Edna, Melchora) -- Obviously Paul was born after 1898. The four brothers could have been Arthur, Louis, Edwin and Paul.

Mrs. Clement further reports -- "...he showed us the hill across the road from the house, where the Garver graveyard was until 1898. That land now is part of another farm. Mrs. Melchor Garver was there when they moved the graves and told us where they were, so we visited 3 graveyards and saw many family stones...."

*Author visited him in Hagerstown - 1972

GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN GARVER (10)
Isaac - Benjamin - Melchor

Maiden Name of Mrs. Melchor Garver: Emma Harbaugh
Born April 5, 1866
Died December 9, 1956
Married December 20, 1883

Melchor Notes

Conducted a wood and blacksmith shop jointly and enjoyed a very good trade.

On June 20, 1876, I returned to my native home to attend the Centennial in Philadelphia. I remained at home until November the same year I returned to Texas in company with my brother Lewis.

1878 Ran business until 1881 when sold to my brother

Grand Island - Omaha - for several weeks when word reach me from my mother that my brother Cyrus had died and I concurred to return home. While there through the influence of friends, I was induced to take up the work of my dear brother.

Miscellaneous

Melchor - 1907 --1916 paralyzed

Edwin - Paul - Floor covering business 1939-1956

Paul - Minature Railroad - 3 most. Lake - Park - Fairfax
Co. - 1957

House owned by Ben - (Navy Yard) - Elmer - Washington

Stuckey or Stuchey, Hagerstown- related.

Paul Garver , 2305 Maugans Ave, Hagerstown, Md., Phone:
Re9-8589, has in his possession the following:

Billford, belonging to Benjamin Garver --1841 (Hand
made) Survey, June 13, 1765

1876 Phrenological Journal - a monthly Repository
of Science Literature and General Intelligence

Receipt - Nov. 11, 1879 - Feceipt for \$360.95 for
Sale of patent 1875-76 --"Received from Hagerstown
Steam Engine Machine Co. ---Hagerstown Iron Works."
Garver business

Paul Garver's daughter Gloria (Mrs. Richard Harp) lives
in Frederick, Maryland

MARY MAGDELENE GARVER NEWCOMER
DAUGHTER OF BENJAMIN GARVER
GRANDDAUGHTER OF ISAAC GARVER
GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF CHRISTIAN GARVER

MARY MAGDELENE GARVER NEWCOMER

Birth: November 21, 1841 (1), Leitersburg District, Maryland
Parents: Daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver
Marriage: 1867 to Benjamin Newcomer, son of John and Catherine
(Nave) Newcomer (2)
Children: Emma, 1867-1947 -- single
Nettie, 1871-1951 -- single
Cyrus, 1886-1960 -- married Nannie Ridenour who died
1948, one child, Wm. B. Newcomer
who died 5-13-1962
Charles, died 12-31-62 -- married Lula Stiles
Fannie, 1873-1924 -- single
John Elmer, born July 1, 1879, died 2-24-66 -- married
Minnie Bowman
children: Harold L. Newcomer, born 1908,
married Mary Hoover
Edgar S. Newcomer, born 1911,
married Charlotte Griffin, one
child, Jay Edgar, born 1-21-1952
Zella, born 5-23-1887 -- single
Death: April 2, 1920
Burial: Hagerstown, Maryland⁽¹⁾

Very little is known about Mary Magdelene Garver's life except that she was born and raised in the Leicester District in Maryland. Her parents were Benjamin and Barbara (Berger) Garver and she was one of eleven children.

Her half sisters and brothers (children of Elizabeth, Benjamin's first wife) were:

1. Susanna
2. Barbara
3. Benjamin

Her full sisters and brothers were:

1. Daniel
2. Cyrus
3. David
4. Elizabeth
5. Melchor
6. Josiah
7. Lewis

1. Mrs. G. P. Hultman
2. History of Leitersburg District, p. 255

According to the legal records, Christian Garver's heirs sold the original farm, purchased by Christian in 1790, to Mary's grandfather Isaac in 1802. On April 12, 1841 (six months before her birth), it was sold to her father Benjamin Garver, so it can be assumed that Mary spent most of her life on that farm.

In 1867 she married another native of the District and son of a prominent family, Benjamin Newcomer.⁽¹⁾

"Benjamin Newcomer was born in Ringgold District, January 20, 1839, the son of John and Catharine (Nave) Newcomer. His education was obtained at the local schools. He first engaged in farming in his native District at the home farm of his father, after which he bought a farm near Ringgold; this he sold in 1878. and in 1882 he purchased the farm in Leitersburg District formerly owned by Benjamin Garver; here he resided until his death, January 7, 1892. Mr. Newcomer was a Republican in politics."

Legal records⁽¹⁾ show that on April 31, 1883, her brother Daniel Garver, sold the Garver farm to her husband, Benjamin Newcomer. Benjamin and Mary had seven children who were also born and raised in this home.

The original door sash of the old smoke house had notches cut on it indicating the various height of the Benjamin Newcomer children through the years and subsequent family owners refused to paint the building and destroy this record.⁽²⁾

The most important document pertaining to Garver genealogy, listing all the names of the 21 children of Christian Garver was in Mary's possession.⁽³⁾ It is due to her preservation of this information that any research has been possible.

Mary died on April 2, 1920, and was buried in Hagerstown, Maryland.⁽⁴⁾

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1. Liber 84, Falso 311 of Land Records of Washington County, Md.
 2. Paul Garver to author on occasion of their meeting.
 3. History of Leitersburg District, p. 226
 4. Mrs. S. P. Hultman

After her death, the Benjamin F. Newcomer property was sold to Cyrus, a son, for \$16,005.84, on May 5, 1922. He lived in the home with his single sisters, Nellie and Zella.

The home was eventually sold to Cyrus' brother, John Elmer Newcomer, who later sold it to his sons, Harold and Edgar Newcomer.

SAMUEL GARVER I

Birth: March 19, 1782, Earle Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Parents: Christian and Elizabeth Garver

Marriage: Margaretta Emrick, 1811

Children: Sarah, January 17, 1812
 Jacob, May 18, 1814
 John, February 29, 1816
 David, November, 1817
 Samuel II, March 19, 1821
 Martin, January 24, 1825
 Daniel, January 9, 1828

Death: October 22, 1853, Scotland, Pennsylvania

Samuel Garver I was born on March 19, 1782,⁽¹⁾ the son of Christian and Elizabeth Garver on their farm in Earle Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁽²⁾ He was the 17th child of 20 offspring sired by Christian and the fifth born to Elizabeth, the third wife of Christian.⁽³⁾ In 1790, when he was 8 years old, Christian moved his family to Maryland on a farm called "Father's Good Will", located west of Ringgold and east of Leitersburg.⁽⁴⁾ According to the Census of 1790, the family used the surname of "Carver".

When Samuel was 17 years old, he was left fatherless upon the death of Christian on June 4, 1799. Since Christian died intestate, probate proceedings classified him as an "orphan" since he was under the age of 21.⁽⁵⁾ He undoubtedly lived on in the family home with

1. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Penn.
2. Penn. Archives, 3rd Series, Vol. 17, p. 883
3. Newberry Library Records - Legal Document
4. Liber G. folio 69, 1790. Garver Family, p. 6. Exhibit Deed, April 26, 1790.
5. Liber O, folio, 183, Year 1802, Washington County, Maryland.

his mother and the other children who were still unmarried.

In 1811 Samuel married Margaretta Emrick, born December 19, 1785, the daughter of Ludwig and Susanna Emminger Garver. The History of Leitersburg District writes of her father:⁽¹⁾

"Ludwig Emerick was born on the 4th of July, 1754. In 1793 he removed from Chester County, Pa., to a farm of sixty-nine acres adjacent to the present eastern boundary of Leitersburg District; he purchased this land in that year from Frederick Howard, whose residence is located on the line of the old Nicholson's Gap road in 1791. It is here that the Frick foundry was subsequently located. He afterward removed to a farm in the vicinity of Greencastle, Pa., and there he died on the 13th of February, 1822. He married Susanna Emminger, whose family removed from Hummelstown to Mechanicsburg, Pa.; she was born on the 3rd of January, 1757, and died at Quincy, Pa., May 18, 1848. They were the parents of the following children: Peter; John; George; Maria, who married Frederick Bell; Barbara, who married Jacob Bell; Margaret, who married Samuel Garver; Mary, who married John Runkle; Elizabeth, who married David Wertz; Catharine, who married George Wertz; and Sue, who married David Brumbaugh. Ludwig Emerick was a member of the Lutheran Church."

As can be noted from the foregoing, Samuel and Margaretta had similar ethnic backgrounds. Both had been reared as members of the Lutheran Church and their fathers were farmers who had come to Maryland from Pennsylvania and purchase farms in the Leitersburg District.

After their marriage, in 1814 Samuel purchased a farm called, "The Forest."⁽²⁾

"The most extensive tract of land in the Leitersburg District, 1154 acres, was acquired by Peter Shiess on April 27, 1767, and called "Rich Barrens".....That part of The Forest between the Schriver Farms and Jacobs Church was sold in 1800 by Dr. Schnebley to Albertus Hoffner, who had probably resided thereon as a tenant for some years previously. John Simpson owned this land from 1809 until 1814, when he sold it to Samuel Garver...."

1. History of Leitersburg, p. 273
2. History of Leitersburg, p. 33

On January 18, 1828, Samuel's mother Elizabeth (born August, 1747) died. Her birth and death date are recorded on a tombstone in Jacobs Lutheran Church Cemetery in the countryside near Leitersburg. It seems probable that Elizabeth was buried in the family cemetery on the home farm alongside her husband Christian. In 1898 the graves in the old Garver Cemetery were moved to other cemeteries to make room for a road. Christian's grave was never locate.⁽¹⁾

Samuel and Margaretta lived in "The Forest", the birthplace of their seven children, until around 1832, at which time they left Maryland and moved to Pennsylvania. There appears to be some conflict in the information regarding this move to Pennsylvania. Several sources (History of Leitersburg District and Historical Sketches of Franklin Co. Pennsylvania)⁽²⁾ state that Samuel sold "The Forest" farm in 1832, although the purchase of "Corkerhill" in Scotland, Pennsylvania, did not take place until August 2, 1833. The family's whereabouts during this period is unknown, yet the History of Franklin Co. quotes Samuel Garver as referring to 1832, when he arrived in Scotland, Pennsylvania.⁽³⁾

The place Samuel selected for his future home was originally settled by Alexander Thomson. In a letter written in 1773 Alexander Thomson, who had come to the United States in 1772 from Scotland wrote:⁽⁴⁾

"It is situated at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia and is just as far from Fort Pitt; it lies in a large and beautiful valley, which runs all through Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, it consists of about four hundred and thirty acres, and there was a house of two stories high and office upon it. (The house is build of square blocks of wood, worked or indented in one another; it is well plastered, so that it is warm enough, and I have six convenient rooms in it.) My plantation, which I have

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1. Garver Family, p.10. Note: When author visited said graveyard the tombstone could not be located.
 2. p. 33 and p.311
 3. History of Franklin County, p. 599
 4. Franklin County, Pennsylvania - One Hundred Years Ago. Letters by Alexander Thomson, 1733.

called Corkerhill after the name of the farm where my father lived and died, and where I lived so long -- my plantation consists wholly of limestone land and in general, limestone land is reckoned the best in the country. There is plenty limestone for manure on every field, and it does not cost much labor or expense to come at it, and it can be burned with the wood which we grub up when we clear the ground. Our greatest labor is to cut the wood into small pieces when we are to burn the lime.....

"The man from whom I bought the plantation had lived upon it for a space of eleven years, and in all that time he had cleared no more but 50 acres, and I have got another fifty acres cleared since I came to it in April 1772: upon ten acres of which I had a good crop that very season I and my three sons cleared those fifty acres without any other assistance but that of one man, whom I hired for half a crown a day of our currency, besides his victuals. The clearing of those fifty acres cost me in whole about ten pounds of our currency, done by my own family, and in truth I was very well pleased to find that the clearing of ground was so easy; for before I left you, some of my neighbors were like to fright me when they told me that several sensible gentlemen had assured them it would take ten or twelve pounds Sterling to clear a single acre, but those gentlemen were mistaken, for that is not the truth. Three men will clear three acres in six days, just for the plough and in general all over the country hereabout a man will do forty rod a day, for which he gets half a crown currency and his victuals. I have given three hundred pounds Sterling for this plantation and I could sell it already for double that money.

"We who are country people always used to think it is a great matter that the gentlemen in Scotland had orchards. We thought this a fine thing, and indeed, squashes and pumpkin gourds, cucumbers, melons and all other garden stuff grown in the open fields. But unluckily through the slothfulness of my predecessor, there was no orchard on the plantation when I came to it. To supply this defect, I have already planted two hundred fruit trees, I was pleased to see that one of the trees had three apples on it this year, though it was not planted until March 1st. (1)

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1. Franklin County, Pennsylvania - One Hundred Years Ago. Letters written by Alexander Thomson, 1733. Extracted from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VIII, 1884. Philadelphia, Collins, Printer.

"I have said so much about my industry and labor upon the plantation but I have said it upon purpose because I know that a vile and false report hath been published at home, that it is only persons who come over here. Now you know well and..that the very contrary is true. The lazy are motionless and like snails, abide on the spot where they are, until they either starve or are compelled by hunger to go abegging, whereas the industrious strive to maintain themselves by their labor without being troublesome to any body, and many of them finding it difficult by their labor at home, they are so far from being lazy, that they have activity and spirit to venture over to America:My block of cattle is not hitherto very great, however, I have enough of horses, and I have cows, hogs, and sheep and by proper care they will soon multiply. I do not think it prudent to exhaust too much of my stock in buying cattle all at once; for as I have many children I design to purchase more land for them.

Climate

"Till I came into this country I did not, I could not imagine the climate was so fine and so healthy. The air is sweet and clear and we find an agreeable smell. One would think the sky is much farther distant from us that it seems to be at home. The southwest winds rule the summer seasons and northwest the winter.....I cannot express the beauty of the summer season, it is so fine, so pleasing and healthy. While I and my sons are clearing ground and go for a while to walk or rest ourselves, in the forest among the tall oaks on a summer day, the sight of the heavens and the smell of the air, gives me pleasure which I cannot tell you how great it is.....There are a good number of old people just where I live, some sixty, some seventy, some eighty years of age. I thought it right to tell you this because I know that much pains have been taken to spread abroad a bad opinion of the country and climate, as if it were unhealthy.

Opportunity

"If the tradesmen and farmers (of Scotland) would come here, they would soon find themselves in a better condition, and there is plenty of room for them all --yea, for all that are in the three kingdoms. And this is the best poor man's country in the world, for the price of provision is cheap and the price of labor is dear. (1)

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1. Franklin County, Pennsylvania - One Hundred Years Ago. Letters written by Alexander Thomson, 1733. Extracted from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VIII, 1884. Philadelphia, Collins, Printer.

Crops

"With respect to the soil of the Province, some parts of it are rich and some poor, just as at home....When I came to this land there was laying, in several heaps at the house, all the dung that had been made in the space of eleven years. I was glad to find I had so much ready manure, so I drew it out to the land, and the crops were answerable to my pains and expectations, for I had that year a rich crop of wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

Indians and Firearms

"We are in no fear that any harm will be done us by the Indians. I have seen many of them and by all that I can hear they are a harmless people, except they be offended or wronged. I hope we shall never have any bickerings with them but it would not be small number of enemies that would terrify us or those about Fort Pitt for besides a well-trained militia, we all have guns in our hands. For there is no disarming act or game act, as with you.....Our young men are at full liberty to shoot all sorts of game wherever they please and by frequent exercise, there are as good marksmen here as any in the world. Indeed, by the throngness we have been in my sons have seldome, hitherto, had leisure to partake of that diversion. They must improve the plantation.

Taxes and Rights

"....we have no tithes or general taxes or poor rates, or millmulcters, or such other grievances as tend to relax the diligence or industry of the farmers. We have the privilege of choosing our ministers, school masters, constables, and other parish officers for laying and collecting all necessary assessments. These are chosen by a majority of the votes of all inhabitants....if any differences are like to arise about roads and marches, they are amicably adjusted without any law processthere is, I believe, no part of the world where justice is more impartially administered than in the provinces of Pennsylvania. In our law courts the poor are in no danger of being browbeaten and borne down by the rich. With respect to our laws, they are made by those...who are really our representatives, for without any bribes or pensions they are chosen by ourselves and every free-holder has a vote. (1)

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1. Franklin County, Pennsylvania - One Hundred Years Ago. Letters written by Alexander Thomson, 1733. Extracted from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VIII, 1884. Philadelphia, Collins, Printer.

Religion

"We have, indeed, no religious establishment but Christians of every denomination....and so far as I know, the several sects live in good friendship with one another." (1)

Alexander Thomson, who in later generations became a great great grandfather of Samuel Garver's great grandsons, was an active and prominent supporter of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and his house at once became the religious center of a wide area of the country. At that time members of the church were not permitted to hold office, either civil or military, as this was regarded as sanctioning a government which sanctioned slavery and did not require, as a qualification for office, religious convictions and professions. They were, however, stanch patriots, and did bear arms "in the French and Indian troubles" for their newly adopted country without taking an oath of allegiance.

Records in the County Court House in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, show a Greene Township indenture dated August 2, 1833, between the Bank of Chambersburg and Samuel Garver of Greene Township covering property in Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, for \$15,000. Land purchased contained 515 acres. (2)

In 1878 Samuel Garver was quoted as saying that when he arrived in 1832, there were but few families in the region. "The grist-mill and saw-mill were then owned by David Snively, who afterward sold to Frederick Roemer, who was miller and merchant there many years; he was followed by J. Sleighter and others. The blacksmith shop was run by Jacob Bittinger; then Mr. Snoke was the village blacksmith; he was followed by Robert Mahan. The other houses than those above, were a small log house where H. Bitner now lives, one on the opposite corner from P. Rows, a small house at the church, one where Mrs.

1. Franklin County, Pennsylvania --One Hundred Years Ago.

2. Franklin County Court Records, Chambersburg, Pa., Item 675, Book 16, p. 233.

McIlroy now lives and one occupied by Andrew Thomson. Robert Criswell owned the Oyler farm; it then embraced the Stewart farm. At that time the place was known as "Locust Grove Mills." There was also an old stone meeting house built by the Scotch Covenanters in early days."⁽¹⁾

I. H. McCauley in 1876 wrote in his book, Historical Sketches of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; referring to the Garver home:

"Log buildings had been erected on this portion, prior to the purchase by Thomson, which remained until the year, 1840 when the present house was erected on the site of the old one by Samuel Garver, who also built the barn in 1844."

Also, in Mr. McCauley's book was a sketch of the farmhouse and buildings which he described as "delightfully situated and is supplied with an abundance of the purest water."⁽²⁾ The sketch showed a handsome brick house with separate cook house, spring house, and a large stone and frame barn, 72' x 42' with attached brick shed for wagons and carriages.

"The yard and barnyards are surrounded with rail fences made of locust posts and chestnut rails and for the manufacture of posts, there is an abundance of material on the farm. There are but a few acres of this place that were not under cultivation, they being in timber. The soil is lime and freestone. The surface is gently rolling and well adapted to the production of all kinds of grains and also for grass. Of the many fine springs, to be found on this place, two are near the house, which, by their unvarying flow, of very great force, furnish an unlimited supply of water. (3).....The presence of large bodies of iron ore, as well as abundance of stone, for the manufacture of cement, is strongly indicated on this land."⁽⁴⁾

1. History of Franklin County, 1878, pp. 599 and 600

2. Historical Sketches of Franklin Co., Penn., I. H. McCauley, 1876, p. 31

3. Note: Samuel Garver II's son Austin in later years wrote about the water. The 1977 owners of Corkerhill, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peter, converted one of the springs into a beautiful pond back of their home, stocked with fish for their pleasure.

4. Historical Sketches of Franklin Co., Pennsylvania, I. H. McCauley, 1876, p. 311. Note: This sketch and a mere mention of Scotland, Penn., were the only references my husband George and I had in locating the farm...LCG



It was here in this home and on this farm that Samuel and Margaretta raised their fine family of six boys and one daughter. Like many parents in the years of the expansion and settlement of the United States, they lived to see three of their sons, John, David, and Daniel, swept up in the great move and exodus to the West, seeking greater opportunities in this new and unknown land. Their daughter, Sarah, remained with them unmarried while Martin, Samuel, and Jacob married and remained in Franklin County under the watchful eye of their parents.

On October 22, 1853, Samuel died at the age of 71 years and was buried in the little cemetery back of St. John Lutheran Church in Greenvillage. Nearly six months later Margaretta died (April 6, 1854) and her body was buried in the graveyard next to her husband. The markings on the tombstones, which stood tall and erect, were "Our Father" with his name and the dates of Samuel's birth and death, and "Our Mother -- Margaretta, wife of Samuel Garver" with dates of her birth and death. In recent years these stones have been laid flat covering the graves to protect them from the ravages of time and the elements.⁽¹⁾

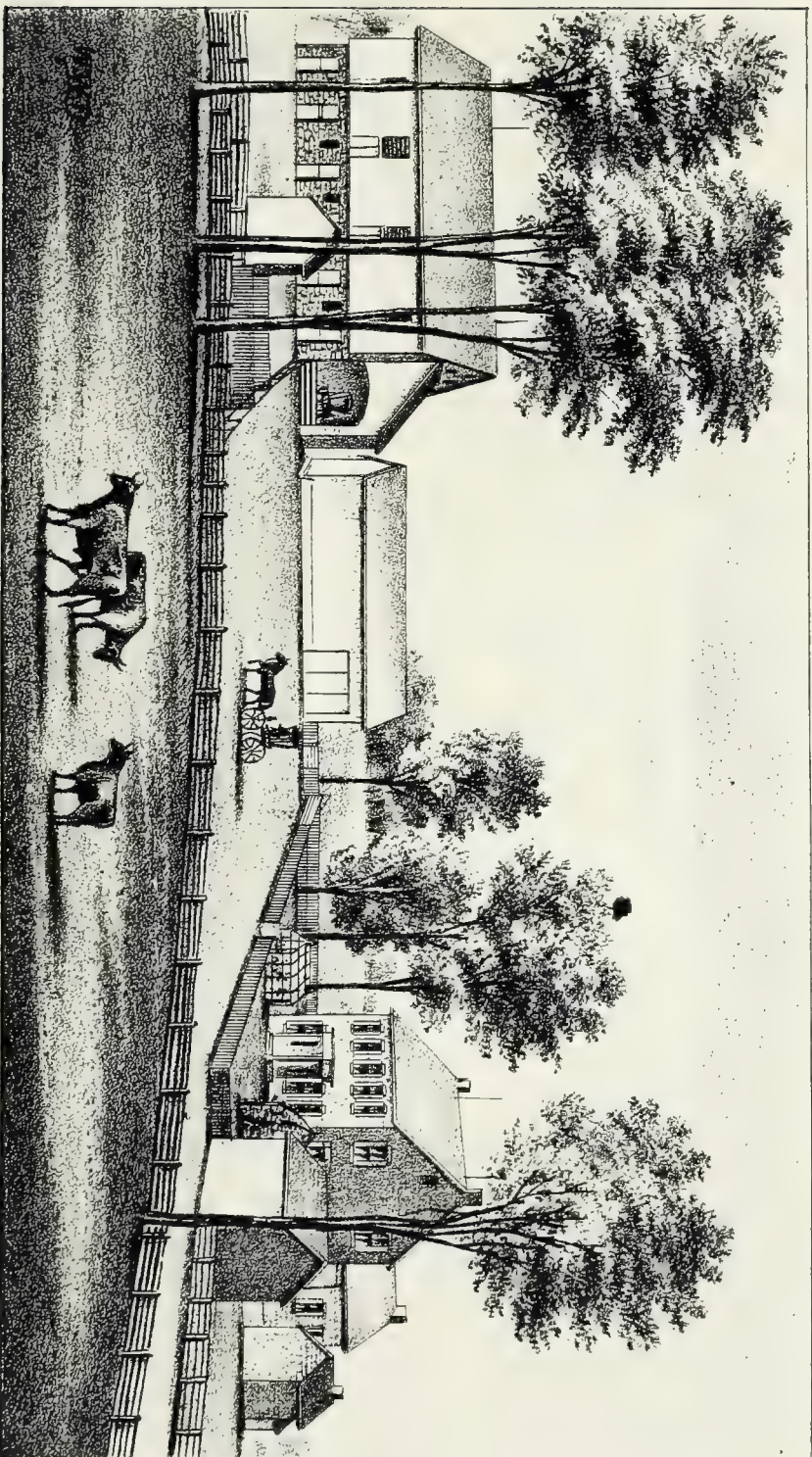
This man, hard working, earnest, ambitious, moral, the son of a German immigrant, must have died a happy man, recognizant and proud of the accomplishments he and his wife Margaretta had consummated. He was the owner of a beautiful home and land, that he had nourished and cultivated into a prosperous enterprise, a respected citizen in his community, and he lived to see the day that his family was grown and were carrying on and honoring the traditions he has so carefully nurtured in their characters by teaching and example.

The History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1887, in their biographical sketch summed up his life, "He was a man of good moral principles, one of the prominent men of his day and was an official member of the Lutheran Church."

1. Tombstones, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Pa.

Historical Sketches of Franklin County, Pennsylvania

By I. H. McCauley - 1876



RES. OF SAMUEL GARVER, SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

SARAH GARVER

Birth: January 17, 1812, Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland. (1) (2)

Parents: First child and only daughter of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver (3)

Marriage: Unmarried

Death: November 28, 1878, Scotland, Penn. (2)

When Sarah was two years old, in 1814, she moved with her parents to their first home, "The Forest", in the midst of the rolling hills of Maryland and adjoining Jacobs Church. In 1833 the family moved to Scotland, Pennsylvania. Until 1840 they lived in the log buildings on the farm, "Corker Hill", when her father built a handsome brick home on the property. She lived with her parents her entire life until her father died in 1853 and her mother in 1854. The 1840 Census shows the following persons living in the Samuel Garver (Sr.) home: 1 Male, aged 50-59; 1 Female, aged 50-59; 1 Female, aged 20-29. The female, aged 20-29, may have been Sarah, but does not list the other children. The census schedules in those years were not entirely reliable and conclusive, as much depended upon the intelligence and diligence of the individual census taker. After the deaths of her parents, she lived with her brother Samuel and his family who had acquired the family home and farm.⁽⁴⁾

The seven children were named as heirs to the Garver farm and subsequently sold their shares to their brother Samuel. Court Records

1. History of Leitersburg, p. 33

2. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Pa.

3. History of Franklin County, Penn., 1887

4. 1870 Census

show that on April 1, 1857, David and Elizabeth Garver deeded the remainder of Samuel Garver (Sr.) land for \$12,867. Reference is made to other Garver heirs, including Sarah, so it might be assumed that that amount represented her inheritance.⁽¹⁾

Sarah, the only daughter in a family with six brothers, never married. Perhaps, as the oldest daughter, some of the care and responsibility for the six little brothers fell upon her shoulders. Whatever the reason for her maidenhood it is a safe assumption that her life was well filled with the attention of her many nieces and nephews. The Samuel Garvers (Jr.), according to Census schedules, always had household help, so it may be assumed that if she was in good health she was relegated to the role of aunt to Samuel's six children and light household duties.

Sarah died on November 28, 1878, aged 66 years, 10 months and 6 days and was buried in the Garver family plot in the cemetery behind St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Pa., a few miles from her home in Scotland. Other family members buried beside her were her parents, brother Martin and his infant daughter.⁽²⁾

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1. Book 97, p. 375, Item 2770. Franklin County Court Records, Chambersburg, Pa.
 2. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Penn.

John	Nancy	CHRISTIAN GARVER 1720 (?) - 1798 Elizabeth 1757-1828	Samuel	Jacob
Isaac 1779-1826 Anna Snively	Eve Jacob 1781-1859 Nancy Hogan Elizabeth Smith	SAMUEL I 1782-1853 Margaret Emrick 1785-1854	Abraham Sarah 1784-1832 John Newcomer	Betsy
Sarah 1812-1878 Unmarried	John 1816-1896 Eliza Corman 1819-1892	JACOB GARVER 1814-1867 Mary 1807-1887	Martin 1825-1855 Sarah Hewitt 1819-1883	David 1817-1859 E. Moore 1821-1906
	Mary Ann 1847-1934 A. J. Hesson	MARTIN LUTHER 1844-1928 Kate Emminger ? - 1917	Susan 1842-1908 Marshall Battin 1836-1906	
Mary	George J.		James L.	Charles L.

Susan Garver Battin had 4 children: Mary G.; Chas. Edmondson (Eddie) (d.1893); E. Katie; Luther G.

JACOB GARVER

Birth: May 18, 1814, on farm called "The Forest", Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland, near site of the Jacobs Church. (1) (2)

Parents: Second born child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver

Marriage: Mary _____ (1)

Children: Martin Luther (3)
Mary Ann
Susan

Death: January 19, 1867 (1)

At the age of 19, in 1833, Jacob Garver moved from his birthplace in Maryland with his parents, five brothers and one sister to Scotland, Pennsylvania, where the family lived in the log buildings on the original Andrew Thomson farm, until their home was built in 1840.⁽⁴⁾ On November 20, 1836, church records show that he received communion at the St. John Lutheran Church along with his brothers, David and Samuel.⁽⁵⁾

The date of his marriage to his wife Mary (maiden name unknown) is also unknown except that their first child was born in 1841.⁽³⁾ Mary was born on December 1, 1807, and died June 11, 1887, twenty years after her husband's death.⁽¹⁾

The 1860 Census listed the Jacob Garver household as including: Jacob, 46, Mary 51, Mary Ann, 19, Susan 17, M.L., 16, Annie, 6, Thomas Wolford, Farm Hand, and Charles Spain, Law Student. There has been no mention of "Annie, age 6" in any written articles nor is there a burial site for her.

1. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Penn.
2. History of Leitersburg, p.33
3. 1860 Census
4. History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania
5. St. John Lutheran Church Records. Letter from Rev. E.F. Bommer

Jacob's father died in 1853 and on April 1, 1857, Jacob's name is listed in court records along with brothers, David, Samuel, Martin, John, Daniel and sister Sarah with regard to the distribution of the Samuel Garver land.⁽¹⁾

On March 6, 1858, a deed is recorded from his brother Samuel Garver and wife to Jacob Garver and William Dice, selling real estate in Green Township, "being part of a larger tract of land which was conveyed by the heirs of the late Samuel Garver (Sr.) by deed dated 4-14-1854 to David Garver and by his deed dated 4-1-1857 to Samuel Garver (Jr.)."⁽²⁾

On March 26, 1860, an Article of Agreement between John H. Criswell and Jacob Garver and William Dice appeared on the records. Criswell sold a lot of ground in Scotland to Garver & Dice for \$150. Garver & Dice agreed "Not to erect a store room on the premises and to erect a five foot pole fence around the lot and to build their stable on the west side of the public road."⁽³⁾

On March 3, 1886, his children sold for \$4,000 "real estate in the borough of Chambersburg consisting of a lot of ground with a two story brick dwelling house erected on the front end and two story brick double dwelling on the rear end of said lot, the lot being 356 feet deep and 32 feet wide," to Sarah Garver (wife of Jacob's brother Samuel). This might well have been the home of Jacob's wife after his death.⁽⁴⁾

It is unusual that not more was found in the county histories about Jacob Garver since he was obviously a most successful man and a "prominent citizen of Greene Township."⁽⁵⁾ The 1860 Census lists Jacob as a farmer with \$20,000 in real estate and \$6,000 in Personal Property -- a sizeable estate for those times. He "operated extensive

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1. Book 97, p. 375, Item 2770 - Franklin County Court House
 2. Book 33, p. 224, Item 1154 - Franklin County Court House
 3. Book 33, p. 373, Item 1164 - Franklin County Court House
 4. Book 76, p. 541, Item 2273 - Franklin County Court House
 5. History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania p. 764

cement, stone and saw mills up to about 1870.⁽¹⁾ He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor House in Franklin County from 1851-53.⁽¹⁾ In 1870, three years after his death, his son, M. L., is listed in the census records as a manufacturer with 65,000 in Real Estate and \$20,000 in personal property, which he obviously inherited as his share of his father's estate.

Jacob was very active in the affairs of the St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Pennsylvania. On February 23, 1846, Jacob served on a committee to investigate the purchase of a church building site in Greenvillage and to arrange for its construction. Two lots totaling 45.2 perches were bought for the sum of \$40.00. The building was completed by the fall of 1846, and is the present structure at Greenvillage. Previously the Lutheran congregation met in a nearby Methodist church.⁽²⁾

Besides the financial success and rewards they attained in their lifetime, Jacob and Mary also had the satisfaction and happiness of raising and educating three children who made their parents proud.

The Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, reported in 1867 that "on the morning of the 19th inst., Jacob Garver, Esq. of Scotland, this county, aged 52 years, 7 mos. and 2 days died. All who knew him mourn his death."⁽³⁾ Presumably there would have been an obituary in the paper at a later date but this was not located.

Jacob was buried in the church cemetery to the north of the St. John Lutheran Church, which he had helped to found. The tombstone is an impressive obelisk type monument upon which was written: "Father, thy actions speak -- let anyone who knew thee say thou wast not a

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1. Historical Sketch of Franklin County, July 4, 1876
 2. St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage Records, Letter from Rev. E. F. Bommer
 3. Files in office The Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.

friend to the wicked, a father to the orphan, a terror to the evil, a good citizen and true Christian...King." Also buried in the gravesite are his wife Mary, his daughter Susan, her husband Marshall Edmondson Battin, and their two children Eddie and Mary G.

Upon visiting the cemetery and church, it was ironic and pathetic to see that present day parishioners, who probably never heard of Jacob Garver and his contributions to the founding and organization of the church, had irreverently erected a recreational addition to the charming little church which covered a portion of the Jacob Garver and family graves, and the north wall of the facility crowded the tombstone so that the inscriptions on one side could hardly be read. Two headstones, one reading "Father" had been removed by the construction and were leaning against the monument.

The 1870 Census showed son M. L. (age 26) as head of the household with widow Mary, age 64, listed as "housekeeper" and daughter Mary Ann, 30, who "works in house." Obviously those categories assigned to the ladies of the house were the wording of the provincial census taker.

JACOB AND MARY GARVER CHILDREN

Mary Ann Garver Hesson

The oldest child born to Jacob and Mary Garver was Mary Ann, born in 1841 in Scotland, Pennsylvania. Mary Ann attended Susquehanna Female College, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania in 1863. Found among the effects of Franklin Garver, her cousin, was a copy of The Students' Repository, student paper of the college, Vol. I. In this Mary Ann is listed as a member of the Editorial Committee along with M. K. Sanders and M. H. Belzhooover. The Editorial Committee authored the following article:

"We deplore the existence of war... and most devoutly pray, that merited punishment may speedily overtake the wicked authors of this unhallowed fratricidal strife.. and we may further add, that we are, without exception, for the UNION -- and of course we mean the Union of the States."

In the 1860 census Mary A. was listed as 19 years of age and living at home. In the 1870 census, she was listed as 30 years of age and that she "works in house." At this time her father was dead and her brother, M. L. was the head of the household.

The Ancestral Record of Garver Family, printed in 1889, lists Mary Ann as "Mary Garver Hesson." Franklin County Court Records of March 3, 1886, list her as the wife of Rev. A. J. Hesson and living in Peabody, Kansas. Court Records of March 18, 1867 list her as Mary A., so it can be assumed she was married after that year and after the 1870 census was taken. She and Rev. A. J. Hesson had 6 children, 5 boys and 1 girl, and the family sources advise she died January 2, 1934 and was buried in Chicago, Illinois. ⁽¹⁾

Susan Garver Battin

The second child, Susan, was born to Jacob and Mary Garver in 1842. ⁽²⁾ Very little is known about Susan's early life and schooling except that she was listed in the 1860 Census Records and was not listed as a member of the Garver Household in the 1870 Census Record, indicating that her marriage took place in that period.

She was married to Marshall Edmondson Battin, a prominent farmer in the Scotland area. They were members of the St. John Lutheran Church in Greenvillage, in which Marshall Edmondson Battin was a deacon. They had four children: Mary G., Charles Edmondson, E. Katie, and Luther G.

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1. Mrs. Kenneth Garver
 2. 1860 Census

Susan died August 21, 1908 and is buried in the St. John Lutheran Church Cemetery, Greenvillage, Pa., along with her mother, father, husband (who died March 9, 1906), and her two children Mary G. and "Eddie". A stained glass memorial window, dedicated to Marshall Battin and Susan G. Battin, was presented to the church by their son, Luther Battin. (1)

The following biographical sketch about Marshall Edmondson Battin was included in the History of Franklin County, page 763:

MARSHALL EDMONDSON BATTIN, farmer, P.O. Scotland, was born in Chester County, Penn., March 10, 1836. The family is of Scotch and English extraction. His parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were of the Quaker faith. The great grandparents were among the earliest settlers of Chester County, Penn., having taken up large tracts of land on Brandywine Creek in East Brandywine Township -- where many of the descendants still live and are among the most enterprising and intelligent citizens of the county. His great grandfather, Edmondson Taylor, was a Quaker preacher of the orthodox faith until about 1825, when Elias Hicks having caused a division in the Quaker ranks, many of them adopted his tenets. They are called Hicksite Friends.

His great grandmother was an aunt of the author and poet, the late Bayard Taylor, who died very suddenly in Berlin, Germany, while serving as United States Consul to that country.

In 1858 M. E. Battin commenced a course of study at Pleasant Hill Academy in Hanover, Penn., remaining there till the spring of 1860, when he entered the freshman class at Selinsgrove Institute, Penn. (Note: He was in the class with Theodore Franklin Garver, cousin of Susan). In 1862, he, with his whole class, responded to Gov. Curtin's call for ninety days' men to protect the State from the approach of the Southern Army. In 1862 September, he entered the sophomore class and in the spring of 1863, he, with nearly his whole class, enlisted in the United States volunteer service, having gone into an independent regiment of cavalry called the Wissahickon (?) Cavalry and connected with the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry. They did effective service at Gettysburg and in Virginia. The regiment being disbanded in the fall of 1863, he again resumed studies in his class, but on February 12, 1864, he again, with one of his class, re-entered the volunteer service by enlisting in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment and were sent to Fortress Monroe.

I. Letter - Rev. E. W. Bommer, St. John Lutheran Church
Greenvillage, Pa.

MARTIN LUTHER GARVER (M.L.)

Birth: May 16, 1844

Parents: Jacob and Mary _____ Garver

Marriage: Kate B. Emminger, Mansfield, Ohio, April 11, 1871

Children: Mary L.
George J.
James L.
Charles L.

Death: November 14, 1928, Wichita, Kansas

Martin Luther Garver was born on May 16, 1844, in Scotland, Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob and Mary Garver.^{(1) (2)} He had two sisters, Mary Ann and Susan. He was known as "M.L."⁽²⁾ or "Lou".⁽¹⁾ His early life was spent on the home farm.⁽³⁾

Nearby on an adjoining farm was the home of his father's brother, Samuel Garver, and it was here that Theodore Franklin Garver (Franklin) was born November 4, 1845. Judging from the parallel events of their later lives, it is safe to assume that these two little cousins born a year and a half apart in the small farming community were close friends all of their lives and apparently greatly influenced each other's lives.

Both attended the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Penn. for preparatory school, along with other members of their families.⁽³⁾ In 1863 Franklin enrolled in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. (later to become Gettysburg College). His education was interrupted during the Civil War when Co. "A". 26th Regiment, PVM, was organized from the ranks of the college men attending Pennsylvania College.

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1. Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College, May 1895
 2. 1860 Census
 3. History of Sedgwick County, Kansas, Vol. II, p. 778-779

While M. L. did not attend Pennsylvania College, he nevertheless enlisted in this volunteer unit--perhaps upon the persuasion of his cousins. Both served briefly at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg and their names are listed for posterity as members of this unit on the Pennsylvania monument on the Gettysburg battlefield.

When M. L. attended Wittenberg College, from which he graduated in 1866⁽¹⁾ (Franklin graduated in 1867), he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and Philosophian Club. Franklin was also a member of Phi Kappa Psi at Pennsylvania College. This affiliation was quite prevalent in the Garver family, as other members were: Austin (brother of Franklin), Franklin's son Robert and his grandson, George Garver. Interestingly, another cousin of Franklin's and M. L.'s, John C. Garver, born November 16, 1843, in Pecatonica, Ill. also graduated from Wittenberg College and was a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

Among his classmates was A. W. Wagnall, who became the famous publisher and co-founder of the Funk & Wagnall Encyclopedias in New York City, along with Isaac Funk, class of 1861.⁽¹⁾

Wittenberg College advised that in their Archives Collection there is a photograph of M. L. Garver, signed "Lu Garver, Scotland, Pa., Class of '66. Phi Kappa Psi."

After College M. L. returned to his home in Scotland and took care of his father's interests from 1866 to 1874. The 1870 Census showed M. L. as "head of family" (his father Jacob, having died in 1867), listing his occupation as Manufacturer with \$65,000 Real Estate, \$20,000 Personal Property and having been born in Pennsylvania. Others in the home were Mary, age 64, (mother), listed as "housekeeper" and sister Mary Ann, age 30, who "works in house." During this period M. L. became a Master Mason.⁽²⁾

1. Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College, May, 1895
2. History of Sedgewick County

The Franklin County Court House in Chambersburg, Penn., has various entries relating to transactions carried on by M. L. in Greene Township in March and April of 1867 (Item 1425, p.52) and in April and November of 1872. In April of 1875 there were two entries regarding a transaction with John B. Garver with M. L. Garver and wife et al, (Items 4192 and 1747).

On April 11, 1871, M. L. married Miss Kate B. Emminger of Mansfield, Ohio, and came to Topeka on their trip from there. "M. L., in company with Judge T. F. Garver and his brother (Charles),⁽²⁾ still of Topeka, made a trip to Wichita by mule team and camped just south of where the Second Street bridge is now located, and bought buffalo steak at 25¢ a basket."⁽¹⁾

It is not hard to imagine the comraderie the three cousins, now young married men, enjoyed on their trip to Wichita by mule team, and it is quite obvious that Franklin influenced M. L. in his choice of the West as a future home.

The following news clipping describes the scene that the three probably found in Wichita on this trek:⁽³⁾

SALOON ORIGINALLY SERVED AS POST OFFICE FOR TOWN ON
HISTORIC CHISHOLM TRAIL

A stage, drawn by four spirited black horses, rumbled into the village and came to a hal in a cloud of dust. The driver, a burly fellow, wiped the dust from his mouth with his sleeve, set the handbrake and jumped easily to the ground.

"This is Wichita--all there is of it," he bellowed as he swung open the door to the stage. The two passengers alighted and headed for the main building--a saloon. The driver drew a mail pouch from the driver's seat foot rest. He selected a few letters from the bag and crossed the trail to the saloon to distribute them.

1. History of Sedgwick County, Kansas, Vol. II, 1911
2. It might be noted that T. F. Garver was a struggling young attorney and not a Judge at this point in his life and had, in fact, just arrived in Topeka in February of that year with his young wife.
3. Wichita Eagle Magazine - August 29, 1954

The driver's name was Al Terrill, Wichita's first stage driver and the first to distribute U. S. mail. The time was in 1868. Terrill soon relinquished his job of distributing the mail to D. S. Munger a figure who played an important part in the development of the Wichita settlement.

HUNTED ADDRESSES

Munger, in addition to being Wichita's first hotel owner, was the town's first justice of peace and the first unofficial postmaster. He took the mail into his home located at what is now Waco and Murdock avenues and dumped it onto his bed and then sorted it. After selecting what he considered the mail easiest to deliver, he stuck the letters in his hat. Munger then went out on the street to hunt up the addresses.

Wichita soon became a popular stopping place on the Chisholm Trail for cattle herders moving their herds from Mexico and Texas to Abilene, Kansas.

By Theodore D. Noel

After that trip West, which must have been considered a most adventurous honeymoon, Kate and M. L. returned to Pennsylvania.

In October, 1874, they moved to Mansfield, Ohio, Kate's home.⁽¹⁾ In April, 1879, M. L. again turned his face westward, locating at Columbus, Kan., in the real estate and loan business, as local representative of Wilson & Toms, loan brokers, of St. Louis, Mo., but soon thereafter, in 1879, they transferred him to Wichita as their local manager for southern Kansas. Wilson & Toms later on organized as the Wilson & Toms Investment Company, and still later as the Central Trust Company of St. Louis. Mr. Garver represented these people out of Wichita until they went out of business, in the early '90's, when he engaged in the same line of business in Wichita, on his own account. In March, 1896, he signed a contract with the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, to look after their Oklahoma collections. July, 1898, he entered the employ of the Deming Investment Company, located at Oklahoma City, as business manager. July 1, 1901, he returned to Wichita, accepting a position with the Monarch Trust Company, since reorganized as the Monarch Loan Company, as examiner of farm securities.

1. Sedgwick County Clippings, Vol. II, 1950-1954, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas

Kate and M. L. had four children:⁽¹⁾ Mary L., married Chas. J. McKenzie, of Wichita; George J., secretary and treasurer of the Monarch Loan Company, single, and lives in the family home; James L., single, engaged in the chicken and pigeon business at the family home, 900 Mathewson avenue, Wichita, Kan., and Charles L., married and living at Barstow, Cal., and is in charge of the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch Company's business at that place. (1911)

The Wichita Eagle Magazine in their June 6, 1954 edition reported that all of the above Garver children were dead, that the picture of the family home was in the possession of Mrs. George Garver, 340 No. Grove Street. It also listed the living grandchildren:⁽²⁾

Donald G. MacKenzie, 1451 N. Belmont Ave.
Kenneth G. Garver, 1943 N. Poplar St.
Patricia G. Wilson, 1732 Drollinger Rd.
James L. Garver, Severy, Kansas
Mary Katherine Lipp, Burdett, Kansas.

As the cousins grew to adulthood and left their Pennsylvania homes forever, the similarity in their life patterns continued to materialize and become increasingly apparent. Both had the security of being born in a family with successful fathers, receiving college educations and marrying intelligent women who took their places in the community. They both became successful men in their careers and were highly regarded in their community.

They were both raised in the strict Lutheran faith and yet in their later years both became important elements in the Presbyterian church. M. L. was ruling elder of the Grace Presbyterian Church⁽²⁾ and Theodore Franklin, after being a founding father of a Lutheran Church in Salina, later became active in affairs of the Presbyterian Church in Topeka. Both were active and interested in the Masons.

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1. History of Sedgwick County, Kansas, Vol. II, 1911
 2. Sedgwick County Clippings, Vol. II, 1950-1954, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas



HANS JACOB GERBER

John	Nancy	CHRISTIAN GARVER 1720 (?) - 1798 Elizabeth 1757-1828	Samuel	Jacob
Isaac 1779-1826 Anna Snively	Eve	SAMUEL I 1782-1853 Margaret Emrick 1785-1854	Abraham	Betsy
	Jacob 1781-1859 Nancy Hogan Elizabeth Smith		Sarah 1784-1832 John Newcomer	
Sarah 1812-1878 Unmarried	Samuel II 1821-1916 Sarah Coldsmith 1820-1902	JOHN GARVER 1816-1896 Eliza Corman 1819-1892	Martin 1825-1855 Sarah Hewitt 1819-1883	David 1817-1859 E. Moore 1821-1906
Mary A. 1841- ? S. F. Breckenridge	Martin Luther 1846-1887 Mary Clarke 1852-1902	JOHN CORMANY 1843-1901 Sarah A. Segur	Sarah E. 1849-1874 J. H. Stough	Martha A. 1854-1911 Unmarried
Laura	LEWIS	EARL GARVER 1885- ? Olive Gelsonliter 1892- ?	Eve	

Mary Garver Breckenridge had 3 children: John, Mary and Sallie
 Martin Luther Garver had 3 children: Ora (1885-1970), Fay (1872-1874), Jaye (1876-1876)
 Sarah Garver Stough had 1 child: Mary E. (1873-1876)

JOHN GARVER

Birth: February 29, 1816, on a farm named "The Forest", Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland (1)

Parents: Third child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrich Garver

Marriage: Eliza Cormany, 1840

Children: Mary Ann 1841
 John Cormany 1843
 Martin L. 1846
 Sarah E. 1849
 Martha A. 1854

Death: November 1, 1896, Mt. Carroll, Illinois

In 1830, when John was 14 years old, he moved with his family from Maryland to Corkers Hill, Scotland, Pennsylvania, where the six sons performed the daily chores and learned the lessons and craft of farming under their father's tutelage. In 1837 John attended Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a year.⁽¹⁾ In 1840 he married Eliza Cormany, born April 4, 1819.⁽²⁾ In 1842 the call of the West and its opportunities beckoned John and he, Eliza, and their year old baby, Mary Ann,⁽³⁾ went to Illinois⁽⁴⁾ where they located upon a tract of land, a mile or two west of the sleepy little village of Pecatonica⁽⁵⁾ --to develop a farm that became the old family homestead, and become one of the founders of the community.⁽⁶⁾

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1. History of Leitersburg p.33
 2. Pecatonica News, April 9, 1892
 3. 1840 Census
 4. Pecatonica News, November 7, 1896
 5. Pecatonica News, April 9, 1892
 6. Past and Present of Winnebago County, Illinois

While living in Pecatonica, four more children were born to John and Eliza: 1. John Cormany, November 11, 1843; 2. Martin L., February 7, 1846 (perhaps named for John's brother and their religious leader); 3. Sarah E. (called Sadie), born in August, 1849; and 4. Martha A., born June 18, 1854.⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

Settling and clearing a new country undoubtedly involved a harsh life of hard labor and long hours for the young couple from Pennsylvania but they tasted the fruits of success and satisfaction, amidst the sorrows and rigors of raising a family of five in those rugged pioneering years. In April, 1857, his share of his father's Pennsylvania farm was sold to his brother Samuel Garver, (Jr.) for \$12,867--a large amount of money in those days.⁽³⁾ On December 1, 1856, Almon Benton and wife deeded property in Leaf River, Ogle County, to John in payment of a debt.⁽⁴⁾

In September of 1874, their 25 year old daughter, Sarah E. (Sadie), who was living in Knoxville, Illinois, with her husband, Rev. J. H. Stough, and their year old baby girl, died and her body was brought back to the Pecatonica Cemetery for burial where her father erected a tall granite tombstone to mark the loss of his child.⁽⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁾ Only one week before the bereaved family had stood in the little cemetery west of the village as the autumn leaves fell to the ground to bury the infant sone of their son Martin. Two years later in September, 1876, they were again back at the place that was claiming the young of their family to bury their daughter Sarah's little three year old daughter, Mary E. Stough.⁽¹⁾

1. Tombstone, Pecatonica Cemetery

2. Pecatonica News

3. Franklin County Court House Records, Chambersburg, Pa.
Book 97, p. 375, Item 2770

4. Ogle County Court House Records, Oregon, Illinois

5. Pecatonica News, September 26, 1874

Another tragedy was to strike the family when son Martin, a farmer in the Pecatonica area, was stricken with paralysis at the age of 30 and died eleven ailing years later. What sorrow they must have experienced to rear and watch their children grow to young adulthood only to have life snuffed from them!

But there were proud and happy times too. Their son, John Cormany, attended and graduated from Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in 1867, as salutatorian of his class. Also attending Wittenberg at this time was John's cousin, M. L., son of Jacob (brother of John). Both boys were members of the Philosophian organization and the fraternity Phi Kappa Psi. In this same period their cousins, T. Franklin, Charles, and Austin, (sons of Samuel) were members of the same fraternity at Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg. This would indicate that, although separated by many miles, the Garver brothers and their families kept in communication with each other. John went on to become a prominent attorney and judge and to carve an impressive niche in the local and legal community for himself. More will be written about his career later.

Daughter Mary married Professor S. F. Breckenridge and left the family home to accompany her husband to his college post in Springfield, Ohio.⁽¹⁾

Their youngest child, Martha, remained unmarried. When she was grown, she moved to Mt. Carroll, Illinois. In 1883, when her father retired, he and Eliza moved to Mt. Carroll to be near her. She died February 14, 1911, of tuberculosis at the State Hospital in Waterton, Illinois, and was buried in the family plot in Pecatonica Cemetery on February 16, 1911.⁽²⁾

In 1859, John's brother, David, died.⁽³⁾ The Pecatonica News

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1. Pecatonica News, April 9, 1892
 2. Pecatonica News, February 17, 1911
 3. Penn. State Catalogue

reported on October 26, 1906, in an obituary notice that his wife Elizabeth had come to Pecatonica in 1863 with her eight children. Undoubtedly John had influenced his widowed sister-in-law to come to his newly found home and watched over her and her brood.

In 1890 John and Eliza celebrated their golden anniversary in Mt. Carroll.⁽¹⁾

"On April 3, 1892, Eliza attended evening services at their church in Mt. Carroll, Illinois. When it began to storm, she became alarmed and arose and went home. Upon entering their home she lay down on a lounge and died. Heart disease was supposed to have been the cause."⁽²⁾ The funeral was held at their residence at Mt. Carroll at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday and the remains were brought to Pecatonica on Thursday and interred in the village cemetery. At the time of her death, their son John C., was living in nearby Rockford, Mary in Springfield, Ohio, and Martha in Mt. Carroll. The Pecatonica News described her as "for many years a much respected resident of Pecatonica."

After Eliza's death, John moved into Martha's home and lived with her until the fall of 1896 when he became seriously ill and died on November 1. The Pecatonica News reported on November 7 that at the age of 80 he "passed peacefully to his reward.....that his wife preceded him to the better world about four years ago, since which time he has awaited the time he should join her. They lived happily together for 52 years....," Besides his children he was at that time survived by one brother, Samuel Garver, who lived in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The News chronicled his death with the headline -- "An Old Pioneer Gone -- John Garver, An Early Settler, Gone to His Rest."⁽¹⁾ He was buried in the village cemetery in the family plot alongside his lifetime partner.

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1. Pecatonica News, November 7, 1896
 2. Pecatonica News, February 17, 1911

JOHN GARVER CHILDREN

John Cormany Garver

Birth: November 16, 1843, on a farm a mile west of Pecatonica, Ill.

Parents: Second child of John and Eliza Cormany Garver

Marriage: Sarah Segur, Rockford, Illinois, November 25, 1875

Children: Laura M.
Louis C.
Earl, May 11, 1885, Rockford
Eva
Howell

Death: November 27, 1901. Rockford, Illinois

The boyhood and youth of John Garver were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period and his elementary education was obtained in the public schools. Ambitious to enjoy better opportunities, he enrolled in Wittenberg College in Springfield, Ohio,⁽¹⁾ graduating in 1867. Among those in attendance at this time were A. W. Wagnalls, who became famous as a publisher of Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedias in New York City, and his cousin Martin L. Garver (called Lou) from Scotland, Pennsylvania. His college activities included membership in Phi Kappa Psi and Philosophian.⁽²⁾

"After graduation he began preparations for the bar with General Keifer, Congressman from Springfield, Ohio, as his preceptor. Following his admission to the bar in 1871, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Rockford.." He was elected to the office of States Attorney in 1872 and in 1876 serving for two

1. Past & Present of Winnebago County, pp 182-186

2. Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College, Published by Class of 1896.

terms "with marked ability".⁽¹⁾ In 1886 he was elected Judge of Circuit Court, filling out an unexpired term of his predecessor, and later elected for the next full term.⁽²⁾ "He frequently served in a most capable manner upon the bench in Chicago." His office was located over the Winnebago National Bank in Rockford.

On November 25, 1875, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Segur, daughter of John Segur of Rockford. Six children were born to this marriage, and they lived in an "attractive" residence at 1103 Main Street. "A man of domestic tastes, his interest centered in his family and he accounted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness or advance the welfare of his wife and children."

"In his social relations, the Judge was affiliated with the Masons, in which he served as master and he was likewise past commander of Crusader commandery, K.T. a member of the Consistory and Shrine, a member of the Knights of the Globe, Forest City Lodge, United Workmen, Odd Fellows society, and the Woodmen camp."⁽²⁾

John Garver died on November 27, 1901, at the age of 58 years, leaving his wife and children.

The Bar Association honored John C. Garver at this time with glowing words of praise and recognition in his memory. By quoting these we learn about his character, personality, and abilities, and realize that many miles away, he was sculptured from the same mold as his Garver cousins and relatives. At the same time his cousins, Franklin (son of Samuel) and M. L. (son of Jacob) -- all three born within three years of each other -- were prospering in their frontier of Kansas. Franklin, like John, also became a respected and well known jurist. John Anson (youngest son of Samuel)

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1. Winnebago County Directory, History of Winnebago County, 1877. H. F. Kett & Co., Chicago, Publishers.
 2. Past and Present of Winnebago County

also an attorney, and M. L. became very successful. With regard to his legal life, the Bar Association report read:

"The profession of law was his real life work and at the bar and on the bench he won distinction. A man of unimpeachable character, unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, Judge Garver took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible position of the state government and his record as a judge was ever in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer -- distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which was presented for solution.....He was a lawyer of high attainments, conscientiously doing his full duty to his clients. With an accurate knowledge of law he had the forensic skill to present a case to the jury with an eloquence rarely surpassed.....He was an impassioned orator....His eloquence in his prime swept all before him....Judge Garver left an indelible impression upon the legal history of the state and his memory remains enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him as one who was honored because of his talents and his genuine worth."

As to his moral character:

"He was a patriot, keenly interested in his country's welfare and ever willing to sacrifice self-interest in its behalf. He never elevated himself above his fellow citizens, his heart beating in unison with toiling humanity. Judge Garver was trained in early piety and was a quiet sincere Christian. He was a genial companion, a true friend, a loving husband and father and an honest man."

With regard to his background and his times:

"Judge Garver was born in the land of splendid opportunities -- a land in which citizens born of the humblest origin may become equal to any king. A descendant of a pioneer and one of the founders of the community, he belonged to a class of men who represent the highest type of manhood. They were educated in country schools -- the foundation to the great commonwealth of today, inured to high work and formed a class of men to be found nowhere except in this blessed country of ours. They represent the very flower of Christianity and democracy. Kindly and genial, capable of meeting the greatest problems, in the main righteous, they tread the straight and narrow path, never craving favor, fearing the hate of none. To this class of men Judge Garver belonged." (1)

His unattained aspirations:

"I think Judge Garver died without realizing his ambition, for he had hopes of congressional rather than judicial honors. But with his dream unrealized, he rests." (1)

Not much is known about his children except that his son Earl was born May 11, 1885, in Rockford. On June 24, 1924, he married Olive Gelsanliter, who was born on May 21, 1892, in Galion, Ohio. She attended Wittenberg College (Class of 1913) and was a member of Alpha Xi Delta.⁽²⁾ In 1935 they resided at 725 Ashland Avenue, Rockford, and later on North Main Street. Their only son John Cormany II (born October 16, 1925) was a student at the University of Wisconsin in 1943, at the time of his mother's death on November 11, 1943. They were members of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Rockford and she was buried at the Greenwood Cemetery in Rockford.⁽²⁾

Martin Luther Garver

Birth: February 7, 1846, Pecatonica, Illinois

Marriage: Mary Clarke, 1852-1902

Children: Fay Elsworth, July 1872 - September 19, 1874 (son)
Jaye, January 7, 1876 - January 19, 1876
Ora Garver Weber, 1885-1970 (married to Dr. Frank Weber, 1881-1961)

Death: November 22, 1887, Pecatonica - Burial: Pecatonica Cemetery

Obituary

Pecatonica News, November 26, 1887

Martin Luther Garver was born February 7, 1846, and died November 22, 1887, at his home in Pecatonica.

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1. Past and Present of Winnebago County
 2. Biographical Data, Alumni Records, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio

Ten years ago while at work on his farm, partial paralysis gradually took hold of him and finally culminated in his death. The years following he was able with some difficulty to labor and not until July 4, 1886, was he compelled to be laid aside and slowly await the grim messenger. For one year he was confined to his bed, during which time he sat up only twice for a few minutes. All through his long sickness not one word of impatience ever escaped his lips, always looking on the bright side when the most of us might only have seen the blackness of the coming storm. His faithful wife, like some good angel, has been his cheer all through these weary days and now is left alone with her babies to mourn his loss.

On Tuesday morning at 5:00 o'clock he quietly passed away, surrounded by sorrowing friends. The funeral occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the house where after the hymns and anthem by the male quartet and an appropriate sermon by Rev. C. H. Hemstreed, his pastor, we laid all that was mortal of our son, brother, father, husband, friend away in the old cemetery to rest by the side of his darling baby boys.

I have copied the entire obituary of Martin Luther Garver in order to point out the different circumstances under which the two brothers, John and Martin, lived and died. Obviously, they were very different. One was ambitious and opted to go to college and become a lawyer, while Martin chose farming as his profession. John was blessed with much good fortune while Martin seemed to be doomed by misfortune and ill health. John had five children who grew to adulthood; Martin and his wife lost two little boys, ages 2 years and 12 days. Judging from the obituaries, death was the only equalizer between the two brothers. At the end both appeared to be respected and loved by their peers - irrespective of their positions.

HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER

1720 (?) - 1798

Elizabeth (3)

1757-1828

SAMUEL I

1782-1853

Margaret Emrick

1785-1854

Sarah
1812-k878
Unmarried

John
1816-1896

Samuel II
1821-1916

DAVID GARVER

1817-1859

E. Moore

1821-1906

Jacob

1814-1867

Martin

1825-1855

Daniel

1828-1865

Margaret
M. Jordan

ALFRED R.

SAMUEL EDGAR
1854-1913
Unmarried

MADISON R. Flora

Clara

Dessie

Virginia
1846-1809
Unmarried

DAVID GARVER

Birth: November 1, 1817, on farm called "The Forest", Leitersburg District, Washington Count, Maryland, near site of the Jacobs Church.

Parents: Fourth child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver

Marriage: Elizabeth Moore

Children: Samuel Edgar, August 22, 1854

Margaret G.

Alfred R.

Madison R.

Flora

Virginia E., March 28, 1846

Dessie, 1854

Clara

(1)
Death: 1859 or 1861

Burial: Unknown

David Garver was born November 1, 1817, in the Leitersburg District of Washington County, Maryland, the fourth child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver. He was 16 years old when his family moved to Scotland, Pennsylvania. Like his brothers, except for Jacob, David attended Pennsylvania College Preparatory School and Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After this schooling he returned to Scotland where he followed the family tradition of farming from 1840 to 1857. (1)

The church records of the newly organized St. John Lutheran Church in nearby Greenvillage show that David and his brother Samuel were among the first people who were confirmed on November 19, 1836. This was probably a Saturday evening, on which they communed along with their uncle, Jacob Garver. The usual age at that time for confirmation was in a person's late teens. (2)

1. Catalogue of Students of Pennsylvania College

2. Letter by Rev. E. F. Bommer, September 16, 1971

It was during his farming years in Scotland that he married Elizabeth Moore, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on August 17, 1821.⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ While in Pennsylvania the following eight children were born to this union: Samuel Edgar, August 22, 1854;⁽³⁾ Margaret; Alfred R.; Madison R.; Flora; Virginia E., born March 22, 1846;⁽⁴⁾ Dessie, born 1854;⁽¹⁾ and Clara.

In 1853 his father Samuel died and shortly afterwards his mother died in 1854. Land dealings by David were recorded in the Franklin County Court House in Chambersburg on April 14, 1854, and December 29, 1854, with the Samuel Garver heirs having an interest in 245 Acres and 130 Perches. This was presumably his inheritance. On March 31, 1849, he had dealings with the John Laydig Trustees. Perhaps this pertained to the acquisition of his farm.⁽⁵⁾ On April 1, 1857, David and Elizabeth recorded a deed, selling the remainder of the Samuel Garver (Sr.) land for \$12,867. Other heirs mentioned were Jacob and wife, Samuel and wife, Martin and wife, John and wife, Daniel and Sarah.⁽⁶⁾ It was perhaps at this time that David, with his inheritance, took his family to Sparta, in the southern part of Illinois, where he engaged in farming for two years.⁽⁷⁾

According to the Pennsylvania College Catalogue, David died in 1859. However, the Pecatonica News (June 13, 1913) reported that David and Elizabeth and their family moved to Pecatonica, home of David's brother John, in 1861. Her obituary contained the information that she came to Illinois in 1863 and that her husband had "preceded her in death 45 years before." (1861)⁽¹⁾

1. Pecatonica News, October 26, 1906

2. 1880 Census

3. Pecatonica News, June 13, 1913

4. Tombstone, Pecatonica, Ill.

5. Franklin County Court House Records, Book 885, Item 1016

6. Franklin County Court House Records, Book 97, p. 375, Item 2770

7. Catalogue of Students of Pennsylvania College

It was here in this little sleepy town of Pecatonica that her family grew up, as she took her place in the community. The 1880 Census showed Elizabeth, aged 58, living in Winnebago Township, Pecatonica, Illinois, as the head of the household containing: Son Edgar, 24, born in Pennsylvania; Daughter Dessie, 26, born in Pennsylvania; Granddaughter Jessamond, 8, born in Illinois; Granddaughter Gertrude, 6, born in Illinois. It is not clear to whom the grandchildren belonged as Edgar was never married and there is no married name for Dessie. In 1884 Elizabeth moved into the home of her daughter Flora, who was married to W. J. Bucklin.⁽¹⁾

It was in her daughter's home that Elizabeth died on Wednesday, October 24, 1906. "She was taken to her bed nearly three weeks ago afflicted with a general breaking down due to her extreme age (85) and she slowly failed and suffered greatly until the end came and she passed to her reward....Mrs. Garver was a devoted Christian woman, a kind and loving mother, ever solicitous of the welfare of her children, all of whom will cherish her memory to the end. As a neighbor and friend she was held in the highest regard by all her acquaintances.....The funeral was held Saturday morning (October 27, 1906) at the house, Reverend C. W. Jaycox officiating, assisted by Rev. Richard Smith."⁽¹⁾

Elizabeth was buried in the Pecatonica village cemetery and shares a common monument with her children, Virginia E. and Edgar S., with a small headstone alongside, denoting "Mother."

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND ELIZABETH MOORE GARVER

Virginia E.

Jennie (Virginia E.) was born March 28, 1846, in Pennsylvania and died unmarried February 1, 1899, at the age of 54 years. The Pecatonica News on February 4, 1899, reported the funeral occurred.

1. Pecatonica News, October 26, 1906

on February 3, "after which the remains were laid to rest in the village cemetery."⁽¹⁾

Samuel Edgar

Samuel Edgar Garver (called Eddie), the youngest son of David and Elizabeth Garver, was born August 22, 1854, in Scotland, Pennsylvania. He came with his parents to Pecatonica in 1861. Unmarried, he left Pecatonica in 1908 and made his home in Elgin, Illinois, until the fall of 1912 when he went to Birmingham, Alabama. It was here that he died on Saturday, June 7, 1913. His funeral services were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bucklin (his sister Flora) Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, Rev. L. R. Leske officiating. During the service Mrs. Robert Kilgore and Mrs. D. E. Brenstetter sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "The Sweet Bye and Bye."^{(1) (2)}

Margaretta

Margaretta Garver, who was obviously named for her father's mother, married a Mr. Jordan and had two daughters, Elizabeth (named for her grandmother) and Virginia (named for her aunt.)⁽³⁾ She was living at her home in New York City in 1906 at the time of her mother's death and in 1913, when her brother Edgar died.^{(2) (4)}

Alfred

Alfred R. Garver was recorded as living in Pecatonica in 1889, in Belleville, Kansas in 1906,⁽⁴⁾ and Fairbury, Nebraska in 1913.⁽²⁾

Madison R.

Madison R. Garver is listed as a Professor at State College, State Center, Pennsylvania, in 1906 and 1913.^{(2) (4)}

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1. Tombstone, Pecatonica Cemetery
 2. Pecatonica News, June 13, 1913
 3. Ancestral Record, 1889
 4. Pecatonica News, October 26, 1903

Flora

Flora married W. J. Bucklin of Pecatonica and lived there until after 1913.⁽¹⁾ At some later date they moved to California, according to the editor of the Pecatonica News in 1973. He recalled they were leading citizens of Pecatonica.

Dessie and Clara

Dessie was born in 1854 in Pennsylvania and was living with her mother and brother Edgar in Pecatonica in 1880.⁽²⁾ In 1903 Dessie and her sister Clara, both unmarried, are listed as living in San Antonio, Texas.⁽³⁾ and in 1913 as living together in Atlanta, Georgia.⁽¹⁾

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1. Pecatonica News, June 13, 1913
 2. 1880 Census
 3. Pecatonica News, October 26, 1903

HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER
1720 (?) - 1798
Elizabeth
1757-1828

SAMUEL I
1782-1853
Margaret Emrick
1785-1854

Sarah	John	Samuel II	Jacob	Daniel	David
Abigail Cordelia 1850-1851	Anna 1848-1913 Wm. Robertson	MARTIN 1825-1855 Sarah Hewitt 1819-1883		Martin Hewitt 1854-1867	
Eva Meta 1872-1881	Bessie 1876 - ?	- - -	Sadie 1877 - ?	Anna M. 1878 - ?	

Anna Robertson had 3 children: S. D. Robertson (1879 - 1954); Ruth; and a son who died in infancy

MARTIN GARVER

Birth: January 24, 1825, on farm called "The Forest", Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland, near site of the Jacobs Church

Marriage: 1845 or 1846, Sarah A. Hewitt

Children: Anna, 1848
 Abigail Cordelia, 1850
 Martin, 1854
 Daniel Scott, 1852

Death: October 20, 1855, Scotland, Pa.

Burial: St. John Lutheran Church Cemetery, Greenvillage, Pennsylvania

Martin, the sixth child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver, was born on January 24, 1825, in Washington County, Maryland on the family farm, The Forest, in the Leitersburg District. ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ In 1830 he moved to Scotland, Pennsylvania with his family. Like his brothers, except for Jacob, he attended Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and afterwards pursued the vocation of farming. ⁽³⁾

Although the exact date is not known, circa 1845 or 1846, he married Sarah A. Hewitt, who was born in 1819, the daughter of George W. Hewitt and Margaret Cronkleton of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾

In 1848 their first child, Anna, was born and two years later on May 31, 1850, Abigail Cordelia was born and named after her mother's grandmother and sister. On September 18, 1851, sadness entered the lives of the young family when Abigail, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19

1. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church Cemetery, Greenvillage, Pa.

2. History of Franklin County

3. Catalogue of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

4. 1860 Census

5. Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle Co., p.211

days, died, She was buried in the little church cemetery back of St. John Lutheran Church in Greenvillage, Pennsylvania. Two sons were then born to Martin and Sarah A.: Martin, in 1854, and Daniel Scott, August 25, 1852. (1) (2) (3)

On October 20, 1855, the young husband and father died and was buried in the family plot next to his little daughter and his mother and father who had recently preceded him in death. One can envision the young grieving widow selecting the wording for his tombstone -- "My husband - Martin Garver - Died Oct. 20, 1855 - Aged 30 years 10 mos. 26 days --A Kind Father -- Not Dead but Sleeping." (1)

On April 1, 1859, a court record appeared at the Franklin County Court House regarding the deeding of land by David (Martin's brother) and Elizabeth to the Samuel Garver heirs on April, 1854, and Martin and wife were listed. Due to the date of the original court transaction, this is not believed to be a contradiction of the above facts. (4)

Around 1858, after Martin's death, Sarah A. took her family to Forreston, Illinois, where her father was the founder of this village in Ogle County, where her brothers; sisters, parents and grandmother had all migrated. Another chapter about Sarah A. Garver follows.

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1. Tombstone, St. John Lutheran Church Cemetery, Greenvillage, Penn.
 2. 1860 Census
 3. Tombstone, Hewitt Cemetery, Forreston, Illinois
 4. Franklin County Court House, Chambersburg, Pa., Book 97, p.375, Item 2770

SARAH A. HEWITT GARVER

Birth: 1819, Franklin County, Pennsylvania
Parents: George W. and Margaret Cronkleton Hewitt
Marriage: Circa 1845 or 1846
Children: Anna, 1848
 Abigail Cordelia, 1850
 Martin, 1854
 Daniel Scott, 1852
Death: 1883
Burial: Unknown

Sarah A. Hewitt Garver had an interesting background. Her grandfather, Robert Hewitt, in December of 1783, married Abigail Meech, who was born on August 10, 1761, and remembered the Boston Tea Party and the surrounding events leading to the Revolutionary War. Both Robert and Abigail were natives of Connecticut and of English and Scotch descent. Robert served in the Revolutionary War and later came to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer. They had 13 children, one of whom was the father of Sarah A., George W. Hewitt, born March 17, 1799. (1)

After her husband died, Abigail accompanied her son, George, to Ogle County and died in 1866, in her 95th year, near Mt. Morris, Illinois. She is buried in the Hewitt Cemetery in Forreston, and on her tombstone it reads, "One of 76."

George married Margaret Cronkleton, who was born on February 26, 1796, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and died October 10, 1858. (2)
They had eight children: George W.; Philo J. (1835-1897); Thomas;

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1. Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle Co., p. 211
 2. Ogle County Courthouse Records, Oregon, Illinois

Sarah A. (1819-1883); Theodore D. (1855-1886); Cordelia (April 18, 1832 to June 18, 1899) and John J. and Mary A. (Twins born February 15, 1828 -- Mary died November 24, 1893). John J. Hewitt married Susan Emrick, who could have been a daughter of Peter Emrick, brother of Margaretta Garver, mother of Martin. In other words, Sarah's and John's spouses may have been cousins.

George Hewitt, who was born in Windham County, Connecticut, on March 17, 1799, was a teacher and moved his family and parents to Maryland and then to Pennsylvania where he became a merchant and speculator in Middleburg, Franklin County. Here he amassed a comfortable fortune and was considered one of the solid business men of that locality. ⁽¹⁾ In October, 1848, he came to Ogle County and entered a bounty claim. ⁽²⁾ In 1854, he bought the site of Forreston, an outgrowth of the Illinois Central Railroad. ⁽³⁾ The original town, now forming the western part of the village was laid out by the Railroad Company and by Mr. Hewitt. The railroad arrived in the Winter of 1854 and the first buildings erected were the depot and a house for boarding the railroad employees. Shortly afterwards John J. Hewitt (his son) built a warehouse near the depot and shipped the first grain from Forreston. The first school house located in the center of the original town plat was taught by Miss Maria Blair, followed by Thomas J. Hewitt (another son). ⁽⁴⁾

Around 1858, perhaps before the death of her mother, Sarah with her three children came to Forreston to make a new home for herself surrounded by her family. Her father set aside land for her home directly south of the Forreston village, nestled between the land of her brother Philo J. and her sister Delia. ⁽⁵⁾

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1. Biographical Album of Ogle County, 1886, p.11
 2. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, 1909, p.771
 3. Ogle County Records, Courthouse, Oregon, Ill., P of D, p.1 and 9
 4. History of Ogle County, p. 212
 5. Atlas Map of Ogle County, Ill., by Everts, Baskin & Steward, Chi., 1872

Sarah, who must have been a very devout and knowledgeable person in religious matters, took the initiative and leadership in religious planning for the new town. On May 16, 1858, a Sabbath School was originally organized as a Union School. The first session was held in the district school house, at which 87 members were enrolled. Mrs. Sarah A. Garver (as she became known in Forreston, not by her husband's name) and Mrs. F. E. Halsey were chosen to be the teachers. The School flourished, having 434 volumes in their library, but various organizations withdrew as United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal churches were formed and on September 11, 1871, the original Sabbath School adopted the name of Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School of Forreston.⁽¹⁾

On October 21, 1859, Mrs. Sarah A. Garver was one of fourteen who became charter members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Forreston. Others involved: Benjamin F. Emrick, brother of John J. Hewitt's wife, and Mrs. Susan M. Hewitt, wife of John J. Hewitt. The group first convened in the Public School House for worship.⁽²⁾

Even with all the zeal to form a new church in a new land, problems and friction, resulting from language and Old Country loyalties, arose in the closest of congregations. The minutes for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of March, 1864, tell -- "About this time Ludwig Foy refused to officiate as an official in the congregation, desiring more German preaching than Bro. Bloom was giving. He and some others invited Rev. John Stull to preach German for them, thus, acting outside of the regular organization. Hoping that no great evil would result therefrom, the irregularity was permitted to run its course -- the balance of the congregation with outside pressure rallying to Rev. J. K. Bloom's aid in the way of increased subscriptions."

On March 24, 1889, the church records show that Lillian Garver, wife of Sarah's son, Daniel Scott, and their two children were baptized and recorded as members Nos. 233, 234, and 235. Sarah was listed

1. History of Ogle Co., p. 581

2. Church Records, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Forreston, Ill.

as No. 8. On June 24, 1899, Lillian, Sadie and Bessie were confirmed "by confession." In later years someone wrote their married names on the records in pencil -- Sadie Perrine and Bessie Smith.

The town of Forreston was Hewitt land -- George and his sons became the business leaders of the village -- the real estate owners and developers, owning and operating the general store, the grain elevator, the bank, the hotel, etc. At the time of his death on October 8, 1871, George was said to have an estate estimated to be around \$200,000. (1) (2)

The 1860 Census shows Sarah, age 41, as living in Forreston with Anna, age 13, Martin, 6, and Scott, 8. The children were designated as attending school and having been born in Pennsylvania. Sarah's assets were listed as \$1200 Real Estate and \$600 Personal Property. One does not know about the declaration of assets in those days because Sarah undoubtedly received Martin's share of the Samuel Garver estate, exceeding \$12,000. In 1880, Sarah A., age 60 is listed in the census as living in the home of her son, Scott D., age 27, born in Pennsylvania, Lillian 25, born in Canada, and their children: Eva 7, Bessie 4, Sadie 3, and Anna 1 -- all born in Illinois.

In the month of January, 1872, there are numerous records in the Ogle County Courthouse in Oregon, Illinois (Book 51D and pages 490-493) concerning the distribution of land to the George W. Hewitt heirs, who were Sarah A. Garver, John, Mary A., George W., Philo J., Thomas J., and Fanny A., wife, and Cordelia M. These involved farm land in Ogle County, Illinois, Town Lots in Hewitt addition, land in Carroll County, Illinois, and in Grundy County, Iowa. On June 11, 1880, Sarah purchased from Fred H. S. Plate, Lot no. 11 in Block 15 for \$1200 (Book 69D, page 374) On April 11, 1872, Sarah A. Garver sold two lots to her brother John J. for \$3000 (Book 51D, pp. 550 and 552). She was involved in numerous real estate transactions

1. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, pp. 771-772

2. Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle County, Ill., 1886, p.211

which are recorded in the Courthouse records. On October 28, 1880, Sarah and the other George W. Hewitt heirs gave the church lots of the Evangelical Lutheran Church to the church for \$1.00. (Book 71D, p. 216).

In the early days Forreston had two newspapers, The Forreston Journal, organized in 1867 and The Forreston Herald in 1878. In 1874 The Forreston Journal was removed to Byron and in 1874 the Herald joined with the Ogle County Review-Herald. Because of the removal of these papers from Forreston, the writer was unable to secure details concerning the lives of Sarah's children.⁽¹⁾

Therefore, the main source for information was in the private Hewitt Cemetery located in the western part of the town. This attractive little sanctuary is surrounded by a wrought iron fence and an iron gate with many trees shading the well maintained graves. At the entrance is placed a large cement block, probably a stepping stone for the Hewitt buggies that brought the family to visit the graves of their loved ones. As one drives down the Main Street the large granite Hewitt and Garver tombstones are easily sighted from the street and stand out as a sentinel of the past history of the small town. The large Hewitt tombstone was enclosed by cement walks, inside of which are eleven graves. Local authorities advised that the cemetery is maintained by the town in present days.

On the Garver gravesite is the large stone designating the burial place of D. Scott Garver -- born August 25, 1852. Died February 18, 1897. Also named on the stone is Eva Meta Garver -- Born December 15, 1872. Died April 13, 1881. In addition are small headstones reading "Mother 1854-1926; Father; Anna M. 1878-1915; and Eva. Iron planted urns mark the corners of the lot. One felt that the remaining daughters were remiss about having their mother's and sister's name etched on the large stone.

1. History of Ogle Co., p. 773

There is no record of Sarah's death or burial. However, it can be assumed from Court Records filed August 10, 1883, in the Ogle County Court House, in which her daughter Anna sold her part of the inheritance to brother D. Scott -- that she died that year. In the family cemetery in Forreston, there is no tombstone for Sarah. If she was living with her daughter, Anna Robertson, in Nebraska, she was not buried in their family plot in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Norfolk, Nebraska which they purchased in 1906.

CHILDREN OF MARTIN AND SARAH A. HEWITT GARVER

Anna Garver Robertson

Birth: February 6, 1848, Scotland, Pa.

Parents: First child of Martin and Sarah A. Hewitt Garver

Marriage: Will M. Robertson, December 29, 1870, Forreston, Illinois

Children: Sidney D., 1879
Ruth
Infant son

Death: November 22, 1913

Burial: Prospect Hill Cemetery, Norfolk, Nebraska

Anna Garver was born on February 6, 1848, in Scotland, Pennsylvania. (1) (2) (3) After her father's death she moved to Illinois with her mother and brothers in 1858. On August 8, 1867, "Annie" is recorded as having attended her cousin T. Franklin Garver's (son of Samuel) graduation from Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. She signed the Visitors Register of the Philomathæan Society and listed Forreston, Illinois, as her home address. She was obviously visiting her cousins, Emma, and Alice in Scotland, Pennsylvania, at that time, or perhaps attending school in the East.

She was married on December 29, 1870, to Will M. Robertson in Forreston, Illinois. Her husband was born on January 23, 1848, in Andes, Delaware County, New York. His father, Collin Robertson, was born and married in Scotland. They came to America in 1841,

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1. Gravesite, Lots 39 and 40 in Section 6, Prospect Hill Cemetery Norfolk, Nebraska Purchased in 1906
 2. 1860 Census
 3. Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Nebr., November 24, 1913.

settled in Delaware County, New York, later moving to Forreston, Illinois. Collin enlisted in the Civil War as a private, rising to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He served 3 years under General Sherman and participated in the campaigns around Chattanooga and Atlanta and in the famous March to the Sea. Collin died in 1875 in his home in Forreston, where he had lived for many years.

Will attended the public schools at intervals until he was 18 years old. He then attended Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Illinois, for two years. He studied law and was admitted to legal practice.

He describes his military service as "While a mere boy, 16, I enlisted in Co.D., 142nd Illinois Infantry, after being rejected three times because of small stature and physical condition. This enlistment being secure on May 4, 1864, after successfully eluding the vigilance of the mustering officers."

In April, 1874, Will and Annie moved to Norfolk, Nebraska, where he engaged in the practice of his legal profession. He arrived in Nebraska with a small amount of cash in his pocket and a determination to succeed in his heart. The Norfolk Daily News reports that "success has come in abundant measure."

After practicing in Norfolk for two years, he moved to Madison, Nebraska, the county seat of Madison County, and practiced for 16 years.⁽¹⁾ During this period Annie's mother, Sarah A. Garver, died, and on August 10, 1883, the following quit claim was recorded in the files of Ogle County Courthouse:

"The Grantors, Ann G. Robertson and Will Robertson, her husband, (heirs at law of Sarah A. Garver, deceased) of the town of Madison in the County of Madison and State of Nebraska, for the consideration of \$3,000 convey and quit claim to D. Scott Garver, of the town of Forreston in the County of Ogle in the State of Illinois, all interest in the following described real estate." (2)

1. Norfolk Daily News, January 22, 1907

2. Book 72D, Page 537, No. 87021. Office of Recorder, Ogle County Court House, Oregon, Illinois

The real estate included Lot 11, in Block 15 in the Railroad Addition, Lots 5 and 6 in Block 7 in Hewitt Second Addition and all of Block 4 in Hewitt's Third Addition. Records of Sarah's will were not uncovered in the Ogle County Courthouse, although obviously there was a will, bequeathing her estate to her children, in order to bring about the transaction. In view of her father's wealth, this should have been sizable.

It was in Madison, that three children were born to the Robertsons: Sidney D., born in 1879, Ruth, and an infant son who died in infancy. Since the baby is not buried in Norfolk, Nebraska, he undoubtedly was buried in Madison.

In 1892, they returned to Norfolk, where they lived until their deaths. William was a very successful lawyer and was highly regarded not only in the towns in which he resided but in all parts of Nebraska. The headlines announcing his death pronounce him as a "Well Known Norfolk Attorney -- Prominent in Republican Party for Many Years." He was an attorney of statewide reputation, twice a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for governor and in many other ways a distinguished member of his party, prominently mentioned in connection with forthcoming district judge appointment at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Nebraska Constitutional Convention of 1875, which drafted the present state constitution. In 1887, he was appointed by Governor Thayer as commissioner to represent Nebraska at the Centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, held at Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888 and Republican National Committeeman from 1888 to 1892.

He was appointed register of the United States land office at Neligh by President Harrison and served three years. He served one term as Mayor of Norfolk.

Besides his political activities he was a member of the G.A.R., the R.H., a member and past exalted ruler of the B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 653. He was President of the Norfolk Commercial Club at the time of his death.

"The most striking monument to the life and work of W. M. Robertson to survive him in Norfolk is the size of the United States postoffice and Federal Court Building here. A bill introduced to appropriate \$75,000 for this building was raised to \$100,000 by Congressman Dave Mercer to pay a personal obligation to Mr. Robertson. Whether or not the appropriation would have passed when it did is a question, but the fact that Mr. Mercer was chairman of the Public Building Committee and under personal obligation to Mr. Robertson assured the passage of the appropriation at that time." (1)

He was often called upon to speak for various occasions. In 1906 he delivered an address at Albion, Nebraska, at the Commercial Club Banquet. In the fall of 1903, he delivered an address at the Neligh Carnival. He delivered the funeral oration over the remains of Otto Tapper and at the 1906 Annual Memorial Services of the Elks. His last public utterance, were:

"We little know what the future has in store for us. We cannot lift the veil and get a glimpse of the future, but let us press on with the hope that the world will be better and not worse on account of our having lived in it." (1)

After his son's graduation from the University of Nebraska Law School, Will was joined by Sidney in his legal practice under the firm name of Robertson and Robertson. (1)

While her husband was making his contribution to the political and civic environment of his city, Annie, too, was being regarded as one of the most prominent women and pioneers of Norfolk. She was an active worker in the WCTU and prominent in the work of the First Congregational Church. Their home was located at 301 South Fourth St.

1. Norfolk Daily News, January 22, 1907, Norfolk, Nebraska

On January 22, 1907, at 1:00 a.m., William Robertson at the age of 58 died at his home on Fourth Street. He had been ill for several weeks with an attack of scirrhus of the liver, an ailment from which he had suffered for years. His condition did not become alarming until several days before his death. Several days before, Dr. Sommers of Omaha was called in consultation over the case and he confirmed the statement of Dr. Salter that there was no hope for recovery. At that time, Mr. Robertson's daughter, Mrs. Williams of Syracuse, N.Y., was notified but arrived too late to see her father alive. At the time of his death he had a brother living in Madison and one in Omaha. His mother, living in Omaha, was too ill to attend the services.

Funeral services were held from the Methodist Church in Norfolk with the B.P.O.E. Lodge in charge. Exalted Ruler Tyler read the Elks burial service. Interment was held in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Norfolk. It was interesting to note that it was the wish of the family that the service be brief and the hour early so that Madison friends may get back home on the afternoon freight train. The distance between Norfolk and Madison is probably no more than 15 miles. ⁽¹⁾

After Will's death, Annie continued to live in their home in Norfolk until November, 1913, when she suffered a paralytic stroke, followed by a brain hemorrhage, causing her death on November 22. Her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Williams, living in Ithaca, N.Y., and son Sidney, of Norfolk, were at her bedside. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Edwin Booth, Jr., of the First Congregational Church at the family home on November 24. Interment was made in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Pallbearers were D. Reese, C.C. Gow, J.S. Mathewson, F.C. Coryell, C.B. Durland, and E.M. Huntington. ^{(2) (3)}

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1. Norfolk Daily News, January 22, 1907
 2. Norfolk Daily News, November 22, 1913
 3. Norfolk Daily News, November 24, 1913

Children

Infant son died.

Sidney D.

Sidney D. was born in 1879 in Madison, Nebraska. He was a graduate of the University of Nebraska Law School and was associated with his father in the practice of law in Norfolk, Nebraska, under firm name of Robertson & Robertson. He died February 3, 1954, of coronary Thrombosis. He was cremated and buried July 23, 1954, in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Norfolk, at the the side of his parents. Also buried in the plot is Mary Robertson, born 1889, who died January 8, 1971, and was buried January 8, 1972, after cremation. This was obviously Sidney's wife.⁽¹⁾

Ruth Robertson

Ruth was married to Professor George C. Williams, principal of the Nebraska School of Oratory at Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1907 they were living in Syracuse, N.Y., and by 1913 had moved to Ithaca, N.Y., holding the same position in the Ithaca Conservatory of Music.⁽²⁾

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1. Letter from Norfolk Prospect Hill Cemetery Assn.
 2. Norfolk Daily News, November 22, 1913

Personal Note: It has been particularly interesting to trace Annie Garver. First, because when I first came upon her name on the Visitors Register of Franklin Garver's College Graduation, it was the first reference to Forreston, Illinois, I had found. It was through this notation that the information was found on her mother and her years in Forreston.

Being from Nebraska, I was secondly interested in finding from legal documents that Annie and her husband had lived in Madison, Nebraska -- about 50 miles from my home town -- and later in Norfolk, Nebraska (35 miles away). At first, I had no luck in that regard and then a good friend, Emil Reutzel, who is editor of the Norfolk Daily News searched their microfilm records and came up with a great deal of information. Mrs. Reutzel also went to the cemetery where she located the graves.

In reading of Will Robertson's speaking engagements, I was interested to see he had spoken in my home town of Neligh and had in fact had a land office position there. This, too, was a coincidence because my grandfather had at one time held the same position. In recounting his illness, his doctor was Dr. Salter, who was the surgeon who had operated on my father in the early 1920's. Among the pallbearers for Annie was C.B. Durland, who was the father of a longtime friend of my family.

Catherine Garver
Genealogist

Daniel Scott Garver

Daniel Scott Garver (called Scott in later years) was born August 25, 1852, in Scotland, Pennsylvania, the third child of Martin and Sarah A. Garver.⁽¹⁾ According to the 1860 Census, he attended public school in Forreston. He was married to Lilian Dore (Door) around 1871. Lilian was born in 1854 in Canada and they had four daughters:⁽²⁾ Eva (1872-1881), who is buried in the family plot in Forreston; Bessie (born 1876), who married Frank Smith; Sadie (born 1877), who married Walter Perrine; and Anna M. (1878-1915), who is buried in the family plot.⁽¹⁾

When the writer was in Forreston, she visited with a Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deuth, who were in their 90's. They remembered Scott and said that they recalled he was in the real estate business with Philo Hewitt. They remembered Bessie and Sadie teaching in the Lutheran Church Sunday School and that Sadie had married Walter Perrine who worked for the CBQ Railroad and lived in Oregon, Illinois. Ogle County Records showed no will for Sadie but there was a will, No. 10145, probated September, 1938, for Walter, her husband, who died September 3, 1936. He was listed as husband of Sadie Garver, age 61, administrator. Their only heir was son Robert G. Real Estate in the will consisted of 3 lots in Oregon, two of which are "improved with dwelling houses."

The 1880 Census shows Scott as the head of the household, listed with Lilian, their 4 small daughters and Sarah A. Since Sarah retained her property, there is the possibility that they moved into her home at the time of their marriage.

1. Tombstone, Hewitt Cemetery, Forreston, Ill.
2. 1880 Census

Court Records show that after the death of Lilian's father, Franklin Door, his heirs sold several pieces of property in Forreston on March 15, 1883, and November 20, 1888.⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ The surname was spelled "Dore" in one instance and "Door" in another. The city map spelled it "Door." In 1888 D. Scott Garver "and wife" sold all of Block 4 (land he had inherited from his mother)⁽¹⁾ and on December 2, 1890, they sold additional land which had belonged to her.⁽²⁾ The Court House has numerous records of his real estate transactions.

On February 16, 1897, Scott conveyed to Lilian 12 acres of land in the county.⁽³⁾ This transaction took place two days before Scott died at the age of 45. Lilian died 29 years later and was buried beside her husband in the Hewitt Cemetery -- in this very private little spot which George Hewitt had set aside for his family, the families of his children, and very special close friends.

Martin Hewitt Garver

Martin Hewitt Garver was born in 1854, according to the 1860 Census. He was only a year old when his father died. His mother brought him with his brother and sister to Forreston in 1858, when he was 4. He later attended public school there, but when he was 13, he died on November 2, 1867, and was buried in the family cemetery. His worn little tombstone, with its very faint and blurred inscription, is not located in the Scott Garver plot but placed in another area. The date of his death was determined by rubbing. On the back of this marker is the name Scott G. _____ to 1872, perhaps an infant child of Scott and Lilian.

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1. Ogle County Court House, Index G, No. 94568, Book 81D, p.273
 2. Ogle County Court House, Index G, Book 86D, p. 427
 3. Ogle County Court House,

(DANIEL GARVER)

HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER

1720- (?) - 1798

Elizabeth (3)

1757-1828

SAMUEL I

1782-1853

Margaret Emrick

1785-1854

Samuel II

1821-1916

Sarah

1812-1878

John

1816-1896

DANIEL GARVER

1828-1865 *

Emma Virginia Miller

? - 1894

Jacob

1814-1867

Martin

1825-1855

David

1817-1859

SAMUEL M.

Charles K.

1859-1882

Emma B.

1864-1911

Unmarried

* One source names Jan. 9, 1830 as his birthdate; this date was secured from information on tombstone. ??

DANIEL GARVER

Birth: January 9, 1828, on farm called "The Forest", Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland, near site of the Jacobs Church. (1) (2)

Parents: Seventh child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver⁽³⁾

Marriage: Emma Virginia Miller, June 3, 1858

Children: Emma G. 1864
Charles K. 1859
Samuel M.

Death: September 30, 1865⁽⁴⁾

Daniel was a small lad of five, when the family moved to Pennsylvania where his father had bought and developed the magnificent Corker Hill property in Scotland, Pannsylvania. From 1833 until 1840 the family lived in the log building which Alexander Thomson described as two stories high and including an office.⁽⁵⁾ When Daniel was 12 his father built a handsome brick home which remains today.

Being the youngest in the family, life on the Pennsylvania farm may have been a little easier for Daniel. In 1845 he attended Pennsylvania College Preparatory School in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and on September 19, 1850 he graduated from the College, taking the Theological Course.⁽²⁾ His graduation exercises, the 16th Commencement of Pennsylvania College, were held on Thursday, September 19, 1850. Daniel's address was entitled, "The Influence of Mind Upon Mind."-- a profound subject for a young farmer boy.⁽⁶⁾

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1. History of Leitersburg, p. 33
 2. Pennsylvania College Catalogue
 3. History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1887
 4. Pennsylvania College Spectrum, 1899
 5. One Hundred Years Ago--A letter from Alexander Thomson
 6. Graduation Program, saved by Franklin Garver

Of Samuel's six boys, Daniel was the only one to leave the plough and the soil. Perhaps this was because he was the first to graduate from college and the family had become more prosperous and established in the community. In 1852 he was licensed to teach and went to Springfield, Illinois, as a Professor of Ancient Languages at Illinois State University.⁽¹⁾ One can conjecture if this young college professor might have known a struggling young country lawyer named A. Lincoln or if he and his wife were entertained in the attractive Lincoln home in Springfield.

In 1855 he left his college post and pursued his religious vocation, serving as a pastor in Davenport, Iowa, for a year.⁽²⁾ In 1857, he traveled in Europe and the Holy Land. His itinerary was found among the writings of his nephew Austin, son of Samuel, who followed in his footsteps in his vocational and avocational interests. A portion of his strenuous itinerary is included in the appendix. It appears to be written by hand by Daniel and portions were undistinguishable.

On June 3, 1958, he was married to Emma Virginia Miller of Bedford, Pennsylvania. To this union were born three children: Emma G., December 23, 1864; Charles K., June 1, 1859, and Samuel M.

Following their marriage he published a book and lectured on the Holy Land. His accounts were printed in The Lutheran Observer. In 1861, he served as the pastor of a church in Canton, Ohio.

On September 18, 1861, the Rev. D. Garver was chosen to deliver an address before the Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College. It was entitled, "Our Country in the Light of History," and was presented in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.⁽³⁾ His opening remarks

1. Annual Announcement of Illinois State University, 1854

2. Pennsylvania College Catalogue

3. An Address before the Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College. Published by A. D. Buehler, H. C. Neinstedt, Printer, Gettysburg, 1861. A copy of this was made from original in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.

exemplary of his eloquence, poetry, patriotism, intelligence and sensitivity, were as follows:

"The post I am, this evening, called to occupy is one I would far rather shun than seek. A sense of duty and not personal inclination influences me to address you on the present occasion. I have gladly come from my home beyond the Alleghenies that I might again join you in these pleasing festivities. How often and how fondly have we met in this consecrated place! How often, since we left these halls, have we looked back with interest to the time when we sat at the feet of these Gamaliels and received their instruction! We all have been young, but some of you are growing old. The almond-tree begins to blossom on your heads. Some have fallen on the field of life's great battle. The stars in our Collegiate firmament are multiplying rapidly. It is gratifying to know that many of them are not wandering stars but celestial orbs which have risen, but will never set.

"....several important themes rose up before me. The sword and the plowshare -- their conflict and the prospective issue seemed peculiarly appropriate in our national crisis, when nearly a million of our countrymen have been called away from the peaceful arts of the workshops and the field to engage in the heart-rending scenes of a bloody civil war.

"....How with reverential steps we approach the birth-place of American liberty, the venerable hall in Philadelphia, in which was passed the noble Declaration of '76! Mount Vernon is sacred as the place where dwelt and where is now entombed the body of Washington."

His speech tells of his attitudes on the state of the Union, his fears and anxiety for his country's moral welfare, as the country approached its Centennial Celebration. Many of the circumstances seem to parallel the problems of the United States a century later.

In summarizing his address he points out the "striking resemblance of our history to that of the Hebrew nation viewed from a Christian standpoint... It was not for the sake of gain that the Hebrews journey to Canaan, or the Pilgrim Fathers to America....They were in search of a home, a peaceful home, where they might worship God without fear and without molestation"

On remarking to an Englishman the strangeness of the fact that a handful of raw troops should successfully repel the force of Briton's well trained soldiery, his significant reply was: "The Americans had right on their side....To be right, is to be strong. It inspires courage, endows with might, nerves the arm for deeds of valor....I must also refer to the striking resemblance of Washington to Moses, in energy and decision of character, in piety and integrity and in noble sacrifice of self to the public good."

"Ungifted with prophetic power I am unable to say whether the parallel may be drawn further--whether, like the Hebrew Commonwealth, this our glorious Republic--this matchless vine--is to be broken to pieces and irreparably dismembered. O that this may not be! Yet an element of sadness enters into these sacred festivities, which appears like an unwelcome intruder repeating the mournful story of the Hebrew vine: 'Her hedges are broken down, all they that pass by do pluck her. The boar out of the wood doth waste, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it.....God forbid, this should be the melancholy fate of this 'land of the free and home of the brave.'"

On the Civil War he says, "For more than four-score years we have been riding with light spirits on the tide of prosperity But alas! we are realizing that....nearly one half of our national structure, which has been suffered to rest on a foundation of sand, which in time of storm has given way and threatens the proud temple of liberty with a total and final overthrow. Whether it can be upheld until the rotten structure of the southern end can be displaced by the rock of truth and justice appears somewhat uncertain,'.....

On education: "Another element of our greatness has been the education of the masses and the general diffusion of intelligence. This must be so in a government in which the people through their representatives frame their own laws..."

On the Indians and slavery: "Upon what principles can men justify the treatment bestowed on the Indian? And whatever may be said in extenuation and justification of that recent and most horrid form of barbarism, American slavery.. ..that the greatest of all diseases of our body politics is the 'black cancer', in its most malignant form, which has so matted its roots together around the very heart of the nation, that it has become a question, whether the cure will not kill the patient."

On political graft: He quotes the apostle Paul who said, regarding Israel, "The princes are companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards." Has not the same spirit been displayed by the majority of those in places of trust from the common magistrate up to the cabinet of the nation. Those who thrive by sin and extortion...are neither few nor uninfluential."

On money: "Money is a good thing, and that clerical Alumnus of Pennsylvania College, who...taught that 'money is the root of all evil' ought to have been arraigned for teaching 'damnable heresy.' The LOVE of money is the root of all evil. This has changed the human heart into coldness and stone....has transformed man into a horrible, grinning, ghastly skeleton of selfishness."

On excessive luxury and sensuality: "May it not be said truthfully that....we gulp strong drink by the hogs-head? Then multitudes could find time for nothing but the greaty and weighty work of dressing and adorning themselves for balls and dances and other exhibitions of human wickedness and follow.....The trade of faring sumptuously every day and of dressing luxuriously and extravagantly is sure to flourish....."

On the venality of public men: "Are our public men accustomed to inquire, What is right? rather than what is expedient? or what will secure gain, popularity and power? How few are willing to adopt the motto of that great statesman Henry Clay, 'I had rather be right than be president.'"

On hero-worship: "From Winfield Scott, the people's eyes have been turned to George B. McClellan....Were he to fall, the nation would cry out in despair, since it has not yet learned to look higher than the head of the commander in chief."

On the south: "Our country stands today in the attitude of a mother who has been robbed and beaten and exposed to shame by the children whom she has specially favored and cherished, who have feasted upon her dainty meats and fattened upon her bounty; but these horrid ingrates! have smitten the hands that nurtured and fed them, and like swine devil-possessed have turned to rend her who had decked them with pearls."

On patriotism: "I cannot but speak thus from gratitude to my country, under whose shield I have fearlessly walked amid the oppressive and abominable systems of Austria, Turkey, Naples and Rome, desiring no greater honor than to be known as a citizen of the United States."

On women: "It is men our country demands -- men who have minds to devise liberal things, and hearts in sympathy with the grand movements of the age and the wants of the race, and hands to perform noble, godlike deeds. It is humiliating to think that some of our men are women, but at the same time cheering to know that many more of our women are men, who have hearts like those of Deborah, Jael, Judith and Joan of Arc.

After the speech, the Committee consisting of M. L. Stoevers, C. Horner, and L. R. Baugher, wrote Daniel a letter expressing their appreciation for his excellent Address and requested a copy for publication. On September 19, 1861, he responded and placed the manuscript at their disposal.

Franklin County Court House Records mention Daniel as an heir in regard to the deed in which David and Elizabeth Garver sold the remainder of Samuel Garver's land for \$12,867 to Samuel Garver heirs on April 1, 1857.⁽¹⁾ On September 30, 1865, at the age of 37 years, 8 mos. and 21 days, this brilliant, learned man died, at his home in Greenburg, Pennsylvania. A terrible tragedy to still a man so filled with vision and hope for the future. He was buried in the Samuel Garver gravesite in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His tombstone epitaph reads:

So fades the Summer's cloud away
So stills the gale when Storms are o'er
So gently shuts the eye of day
So dies a wave along the shore.---King

At some time, after his death his widow Emma moved to Chambersburg where she was undoubtedly watched over by Daniel's brother Samuel. On May 10, 1882, Daniel and Emma's son, Charles K., died and he was buried in the plot near his father.

1. Franklin County Court House Records Book 97, p.375, Item 2770

On September 21, 1892, The Franklin Repository reported that "Mrs. Daniel Garver, widow of Rev. Daniel Garver, and her daughter, Miss Emma, of Chambersburg attended the festivities of the Golden Anniversary of Samuel (Daniel's brother) and Sarah Garver in Chambersburg." This incident is another evidence of the close family ties of the Garver clan. The three widows of Charles, David and Daniel were held close to the family bosom.

On October 19, 1894, (blurred on tombstone) Emma Virginia Garver died and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, beside her dear husband, Daniel and son Charles.

On January 4, 1895, their son Samuel gave Power of Attorney to his sister Emma C. of Philadelphia, as their mother died intestate leaving to survive two children.⁽¹⁾ On October 21, 1911, Emma Garver died and was buried in the family plot in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg. There is no record of Samuel Garver's death.

1. Franklin County Court House Records Book 103, P. 405, Item 2924

"DANIEL GARVER'S TRIP TO EUROPE 1857-58"

This was found amidst Austin Garver's books on his travels to Europe in American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. It appears to be written in hand by Daniel.

1857

May 27	Sailed from New York on STS Queen of the South
June 10	Landed at Southampton
June 10-19	London
June 20	_____ Bedford
June 22	Cambridge
June 30	Left London - Salisbury, Stone_____ - Southampton - Havre - Paris
July 3-13	Paris
July 14	Strasbourg - then Basel, Bern, Freiburg
July 20	Geneva. On foot to Cham_____ over Tete_____ to Matgny
July 26	Hotel der_____ Linkenbon. _____ to Interloken Laid up at Interloken and Basel with sore foot
August 12	Basel
August 24	
August 29	Cassel
Sept. 3	Eisenach. Westburg
Sept. 4	Weimer
5	Halle
7-8	Wittenberg
9-15-18	Berlin - then Magdeburg, Leipzeig
19	Bamberg
20	Nurnberg (sic)
21	Ratisbon
22	Augsburg - Ulm
25	Stuttgart
26	Munich
28	Passan
Oct. 2	Vienna
3-13	Down the Danube to Constantinople
13-21	Constantinople
22	STS Germanie - Aegean Sea
23	Smyrna
24-29	So. Europe - Smyrna to Beyrut

Oct. 29-31

Nov. 2 Beyrut

Nov. 3 Ba'albeck - Damascus
 L _____ Mt. Carmel

Nov. 19 Tiberius - Sea of Galilee

21 Nazareth Jenin Sibante (Samaris) Nablus - Jacob's
 Well - Bethlehem - El Birch

26 Arrive at Jerusalem

27 To Hebron

28 Back through Bethlehem to Jerusalem

Dec. 1 Jericho

2 Jordan and Dra _____

3 M _____ Saba _____ and Jerusalem

3-8 Jerusalem

9 Jaffa

12 Arr Alexandria

Cairo - Pyramids (ascended) - Memphis - Helioph _____

22 Waiting at Alexandria

31 Sailing through Gulf of Corinth

1858

Jan. 1 Corinth and Acrocorinthus

2 Per _____ and Athens

2-9 Athens

"I bade adieu to the shores of Greece on the 9th of
January - the same day of the year on which I first
landed in America." (birthday)

10 Into straits of Ling _____ and harbor of Mes _____

11 Into Bay of Naples

12-19 Naples - Pozzoli _____ - Lake A _____ - B _____ etc.

20-to

Feb. 2 Rome and stay

Feb. 10-13 Paris

21 In London

March 26 The Lutheran Observer announced the return of "Rev.
Daniel Garver, the Foreign Correspondent."



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SAMUEL GARVER, JR. GET TOGETHER
Scotland -- 1886
(Taken by Austin Garver)



Father - McLeod Thomson - Mother - Austin - Emma Thomson
Mack McLeod - Frank - Jane Garver - Hoebe - Sammy Thomson
Paton Thomson



THE SAMUEL GARVER HOME
Scotland, Pennsylvania

Above: 1886

Below: 1971







1886 - Austin wrote "Scene of
former trials and tribulations"

Below - 1971





FAMILY PARLOR IN GARVER HOME
A Photographic Great in 1886



A 1985 MODERN BIRDSEYE VIEW OF
"OUR" HOUSE

SAMUEL GARVER II

Birth: March 18, 1821, Washington County, Maryland⁽¹⁾
 Parents: 5th child of Samuel and Margaretta Emrick Garver⁽²⁾
 Marriage: Sarah Coldsmith, September 21, 1892
 Children: Charles Leander, October 13, 1843
 Theodore Franklin, November 4, 1845
 Austin Samuel, December 12, 1847
 Martha Emma, October 23, 1849
 Sarah Alice, December 20, 1851
 John Anson, July 11, 1854
 Death: March 23, 1916, Atlantic City, New Jersey⁽³⁾
 Burial: Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Samuel II was born on a farm called "The Forest", Leitersburg District, in Washington County, Maryland.^{(1) (4)} Around 1832 his father moved his family to Greene Township, Scotland, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased "Corkerhill" from Andrew Thomson, a Scottish immigrant. In 1840 a new brick home was built on the site of the original home.

Education⁽⁵⁾

The same year (1840) Samuel II was listed in the Pennsylvania College Catalog as attending school in the Preparatory Department along with his brother David, with their home address listed as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the same publication in 1841 he is listed as a freshman in the college from Franklin County; in 1842 as a sophomore in a class of 17. This was obviously the end of his formal education.

1. History of Franklin County, 1887
2. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa., September 21, 1892
3. Peoples Register, Chambersburg, Pa., March 20, 1916
4. Kansas
5. Alumni Record, Gettysburg College, 1832-1932

While attending Pennsylvania College (later Gettysburg College) he was a member of the Philomathaeae Society (no. 167). Minutes of the March 17, 1841, meeting show the activities of the group:

"The exercises of the afternoon were begun with prayer by Mr. Yager. It being the expiration of his term of Services, Mr. Height, in his presidential capacity pronounced a valedictory on the "Importance of Union" after which the officers elect took their seats. They are as follows:

President	D. Buehler
Vice Pres. Sr.	McMillan
Vice Pres.	Garver (resigned) Paxton
Cor. Secretary	I. Rugan
Rec. Secretary	P. G. Lanewein
Critics	Baker
	E. Breidenbaugh

Lectures were read, followed by declamation and extensive criticism of the same, agreeably to the order adopted by Society, after which the question was sustained.

"Do the Slave-holders or Abolitionists commit greater Sin?" It was debated with great warmth and ability upon both sides and at a late hour was decided by a small majority in favor of the Slaveholders.

Reports being next in order, Mr. Wolf, the ex-treasurer, presented the following which was accepted:

Monies received for Sundries	\$14.15
Received from former Treasurer	79.67
Paid	83.72 (sic)
Due to Society	49.81

Letters from Rev. Dr. Henshaw, acknowledging membership, and from the Mozart Society were read. The Society having deemed the communication from the Secretary of the Mozart Association insulting and presumed it to be unauthorized, agreed on motion of P. Lanewein to send it back to that association to ascertain whether it contained their sentiments....."

It will be noted that Garver was elected Vice-President and at some time resigned his position.

To better understand the atmosphere of the meetings, here are a few of the rules of the Philomathaeae Society:

"12. Any member contradicting the President, unless in

explanation, shall be fined 50 cents.

13. No member shall be permitted to the hall without wearing slippers.

14. No member can have leave of absence without distinctly specifying his reasons to Society.

15. No member shall use tobacco in the hall under the penalty of \$2.00.

16. The door of the hall shall not be opened until the appointed hour of meeting.

17. No member shall lean against the wall with his head or chair; neither place his feet upon any of the furniture.

18. On election of a member our Sister Society shall be immediately informed of it.

19. All fines shall be collected within one week after they are imposed, and if not paid within that time they shall be doubled every succeeding meeting for four weeks and, if not paid, then the delinquent shall be impeached.

20. No member shall prompt his fellow members whilst declaiming." (1)

Samuel was also a member of the Linnaean Association during his college years and in the November 1, 1844, List of Subscribers to the Literary Record and Journal of the Linnaean Association of Pennsylvania College, he was listed as having paid \$1.00 subscription.

The Catalogue of Pennsylvania College, 1865-66 describes the Linnaean Society:

"The object of this Association is to promote among its members a love of Nature, by cultivating the study of the various branches of Natural Science, and by making collections of specimens in these departments. A Hall has been erected for the reception of the interesting and valuable collections of minerals, shells, fossils, birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, insects, coins, paintings, engravings, medals, etc. secured by the industry of the members and the liberality of friends."

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1. Philomathaeon Society Records, Pennsylvania College. Archives, Schmucker Memorial Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Penn. Material originally obtained through the searching and kindness of Mrs. K. L. Smoke, Librarian.

Marriage

On September 20, 1842, at the close of the school year, Samuel married Sarah Coldsmith, at the home of her parents, Davis and Sarah (Huber) Coldsmith, in Rocky Springs, Franklin County.⁽¹⁾ The service was conducted by Rev. C. F. Kunkle of Shippensburg, and the honeymoon included a buggy ride and visit to Sarah's sister's home in Augusta County, Virginia.⁽²⁾

It is not know the exact location where Samuel and Sarah lived from 1842 until 1854, other than that they undoubtedly owned a farm in the Scotland, Pennsylvania, area, as all the children list Scotland as their birthplace. The 1850 Census shows the following entry:

1850 Greene Township, Franklin County, Penn. No. 518
 Samuel Garver, 30, Farmer - \$4,950 Real Estate
 Sarah 30
 Charles L. 7
 Theodore 5
 Austin 3
 Martha 11 mos.
 Sm. Felteberger 22 - Laborer

Division of Samuel I Land

In 1853 Samuel I died and his farm, which originally consisted of over 500 acres was divided equally between the children: Samuel and wife, Jacob and wife, Martin and wife, John and wife, Daniel, and Sarah.

Home at Corkerhill for Samuel and Sarah

Through amicable financial and legal transactions with the family,⁽³⁾

1. History of Franklin County, 1887
2. Franklin Repository, September 21, 1892
3. Franklin County Court House Records, Chambersburg, Pa., Book 97, p. 375, Item 2770.

Samuel II became the sole owner of the family home of Corkerhill and 127 acres.^{*(1)} It is very possible that Samuel and his family moved into the home upon his father's death on October 22, 1853, and most certainly by April 6, 1854, when his mother died. If so, Charles was around 11 years old, Franklin 9, Austin 7, Emma 5, Alice 3, and John Anson a baby in arms or perhaps still unborn.

In 1858 Samuel built an addition to the front of the house, making it a most beautiful, gracious and impressive home with its brick exterior and white wooden shutters. The addition consisted of two parlors, foyer with open stairway and two bedrooms upstairs. In 1867 the house was described with dimensions of 43' x 26' and including a brick back building. The barn, stone and frame, was 72' x 48' with wagon shed attached. The acreage consisted of apple orchards with about 300 trees and fields of whateat. The largest yield around that period was 30 bushels per acre.^{** (1)}

The 1860 Census Schedules (No. 1743) listed Samuel and Sarah as living on their farm with their six children and also Cath Baldwin, age 25, listed as a domestic. His real estate worth was listed as \$12,500 and Personal assets as \$2,100. The 1870 Census shows Samuel (now 49 years of age) worth \$20,220 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal assets. At that time living in the home were Samuel (49), Sarah (49), Charles (26) Physician, Austin (22) at school, Emma (20), Alice (18) John (16), Sarah Garver (58), his sister, and Margaret Ott (23) who "works in house." Franklin, at this time, was married and living in

1. Historical Sketch of Franklin County, by I. H. McCauley, July 4, 1876.

*On April 1, 1857 Franklin County Court House books recorded a deed, showing David and Elizabeth Garver selling remainder of Samuel I Garver land for \$12,867. Reference is made to the other Samuel Garver heirs. On March 6, 1858, a deed was recorded from Samuel Garver and wife Sarah to Jacob Garver and William Dice--selling real estate in Greene Township, "being part of a large track of land, which was conveyed by the heirs of the late Samuel Garver Sr., by deed dated April 14, 1854, to David Garver and by his deed dated April 1, 1857, to Samuel Garver, Jr."

**The apple orchards and their produce were in 1976 a flourishing source of income and were picked and packed professionally and sent all over the U.S.

Chambersburg, where his first son Bertram was born in November of 1870.

In 1880 the Census shows a new cast residing in that handsome brick home.⁽¹⁾ All the children except Emma had gone their own ways and she and her husband, McLeod Thomson, grandson of original owner of the land, with their children, William Paton and Samuel Garver, were living with the older Garvers, now 59 years old. Also dwelling with them was Matilda Miller, servant. Matilda was mentioned in Sarah's will, as will be noted later.

In 1886 Anson, Frank, and Austin went back to their childhood home. Fortunately, for those of us who were to follow, Austin took photographs of the family sitting on the front porch and of different views of the house. It obviously was a time of nostalgia and happiness as Austin recorded for posterity and Franklin romantically and poetically labeled their favorite spots: ¹."The Old Homestead" with its large tree in the foreground, its white picket fence and white shutters: ²."As We Go Down the Lane" on a single lane overgrown with grass, between a split log fence, and an arbor of tree branches overhead. * ³."We Reach Home" -- their first glimpse of the home through the trees and over two fences. (One can imagine the thrill they experienced, knowing that this might be their last trip to this home). ⁴."We look over the Garden Fence" -- from the north, looking at the old part of the house, through the trees. ⁵."On the Lawn" -- on the side of the house was a large shade tree and a brick walk leading to the house. In front are clusters of ferns and small flowers. Vines are growing on the brick and small flowers cling to the foundation. The white shutters appear to be of solid wood. On

1. Vol. 36 E. O. 95, Sheet 18, Line 44.

*In our visit to Scotland, Penn. in 1975 we came across a street in this little town of 600 population named "Garver Lane".

the other side of the house there is a structure that could be a greenhouse. ⁶. "Scene of former trials and tribulations" -- This is a picture of the large barn with the attached wagon shed. There appeared to be six entrances for the animals with the hayloft overhanging the lower part of the barn. The ground looked muddy with wagon tracks and pieces of wood were strewn on the ground outside an enclosed farm building -- perhaps for pigs or chickens. ⁷. "They chew their cuds in peace as they await the rustic milkmaid." -- picturing the cows and some pigs standing by the barn. ⁸. and ⁹. "Meadow Views" -- below house, showing picket fence and the meadow with the water from the spring. ¹⁰. "The Spreading Willow by the Spring" -- a closer view of the spring by the fence in back of the house. ¹¹. "Behind the Springhouse." ¹². "The dear old Spring -- showing the ferns and small ground cover growing between the rocks with pipe leading to Springhouse. ¹³. "Creamy milk here is stored" -- the springhouse (which is still in existence), made of large slabs of stone with solid white door with large wrought iron latch. By the side is an old fashioned circular churn on saw horses. There appears to be an overturned pail by the door. ¹⁴. "The Lowing kine homeward etc." -- showing three grazing cattle apparently homeward bound to the barn. ¹⁵. "Just from the Mine" -- picturing a wagon with wooden wheels heaped high with some dark product, drawn by 5 horses. A workman is riding one of the harnessed horses in the rear. It would appear that the load was heavy judging from the number of horses involved. ¹⁶. "Where the Minnies used to Nibble" -- picture of a lazy river, overhanging trees mirrored in the water, large boulders along the grass banks. In the background is a high trellised railroad bridge. One of the descriptions of the house said it was located a mile from the railroad. Farm buildings and split log fence are also shown in the background. ¹⁷. "The Hill with the cave and the Cold Springs".

The farm is still known for its stalactite caves and the spring has been turned into a beautiful stocked pond.¹⁸ "In the Parlor" -- This was probably a very unusual feat in those times for an amateur to photograph the interior of the home. Unfortunately, it is not as clear as one would like to have it - and one hungers to touch and know their personal affects and possessions. This room would be the north parlor -- probably the site of the girls' weddings. The room is papered which appears to have a light colored background with small flowers. Two of the pictures (prints) on the walls were of religious nature -- the well known picture of Christ with the Teachers and the other a Madonna. These had thick wooden frames, perhaps with the gold leaf inset. There also was a large well known (although the writer cannot place the title or artist) picture over the mantle, showing a group of our country's founders signing the Declaration of Independence. Below this were two small family pictures.

The mantle was adorned with eight individual photographs (one male) in addition to two matching vases with scenes painted on them. They were filled with pampas grass (probably grown near the springs and in the lowlands.) There also was an ornate bronze clock. As a decoration and in vogue in that era, there was attached lengthwise to the mantle a strip of multi-colored material with diamond shape designs and an edging of 8" fringe.

In front of the fireplace on the back of the Victorian chair, upholstered in a velour material, probably in dark red, was a crocheted or knitted shawl. The sofa of the same period, also had a crocheted throw laid across the carved back -- probably a necessity to ward off the cold Pennsylvania winter weather, as they sat around the fireplace. Several fringed pillows were placed at the end of the sofa. On the table in front of the sofa were a number of books,

one of which was open. One gilt-edged book appeared to be the family Bible.

An etagerie with five shelves was filled with intriguing family mementoes -- unfortunatley many of which were too dim in the picture to identify -- a sea shell, small teacup and saucer, small vase with rose, dark urn.

Religion

Although Samuel was a farmer by vocation, he also was active in the community, an officer in a Chambersburg bank, and accepted the responsibilities a man of his intelligence, integrity, and importance should carry.

He and Sarah were members of the St. John Lutheran Church in Greenvillage, of which he was a trustee in 1869.^{(1) (2)} The Rev. Edward Bommer, pastor, wrote on September 16, 1971, that "the Garvers were among the first families of this congregation.... St. John Lutheran Church was organized in early November 1836, by the Rev. Nicholas J. Stroh, pastor of the Shippensburg Lutheran Congregation....David Garver and Samuel Garver were among the first people who were confirmed on November 19, 1836. This was probably a Saturday evening, since a service of Holy Communion was held the next day at which they communed along with Jacob Garver (brother). The usual age at that time for confirmation was in a person's late teens, although it was during the Great Revival period, where many older persons also came to the Faith.....Following the War, Samuel Garver was one of the trustees, when they purchased 11.25 perches of land to enlarge the grave yard. The cost was \$42.89.

Both his parents, brother Jacob and his wife and daughter and her husband (Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Battin), and brother Martin are buried there.

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1. Letter from Rev. Edw. Bommer, St. John Lutheran Church, Greenvillage 9-16-71
 2. History of Franklin County, Penn., 1887

In 1872 when St. John underwent its first renovation a stained glass window with the names of Samuel and Sarah C. Garver inscribed was installed. When Franklin founded St. John Lutheran Church in Salina, Kansas, on March 30, 1873, Samuel Garver was listed as a contributor.⁽¹⁾

Corkerhill and the Civil War

It was from this home on July 1, 1863, that Samuel and Sarah tearfully bade farewell to their sons, Samuel and Charles, and their nephew, M.L., who had answered Governor Curtin's call to arms and volunteered to serve the Union in the Civil War. What they did not know was that their period of service and anxiety would be brief and fortunately, the boys would be back in the family fold within a month. John Anson at that time was only 9 years of age, but the war made an impression on him and he had passed the word on to his son that he remembered that Gen. Robert E. Lee had been quartered in their home around the time of the Battle of Gettysburg.⁽²⁾ The writer can not find any facts to substantiate this claim, which would increase the value of the home if it could attain landmark status and would insure it being preserved. However, it still warrants research.

Even though his information concerning General Robert E. Lee might not be accurate, obviously some southern officers were quartered there at some time during this skirmish or during the retreat, which did occur not far from the farm. The History of Franklin County reported, "On July 2, it was found that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had withdrawn his entire force across South Mountain in the direction of Gettysburg (from Carlisle)." This area is in the vicinity of the farm.

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1. Church Records, St. John Lutheran Church, Salina Kansas
 2. Chauncey Garver Letter, November 18, 1971. New York.

1880 Advertisements

The following advertisement for Star Clothing House, The King of Clothiers, located in the Public Square opposite the National Bank, Chambersburg, appeared in the Valley Spirit, April 7, 1880.

Men's Good Overcoats	\$3.00 to \$5.00
Good Dress Coat	4.60
Men's Suits - Worsted	6.00
All Wool	6.00
Very Fine	8.00
Pants	.90 to 2.25
Fine Pants	3.00 to 3.50
Very Fine Pants	4.00 to 4.50
Boys' Suits	3.00 to 5.50
Youth Suits	3.50 to 6.00
Undershirts and Drawers	.20 to .50
Fine White Shirts	.75
Owl Shirt (Best Made)	1.00
Linen Collar	.15

Another advertisement for Lortz & Wolfingers offered "Best Stone China Tea Set - 46 pieces" for \$3.50.

When one reads the above prices and compares it with the 1870 Census which shows that Samuel Garver at the age of 49 listed \$20,220 in Real Estate and \$2,000 in personal wealth, the value of his holdings in those days is evident.

Move to Chambersburg

In 1886 Samuel and Sarah's family were grown and undoubtedly the beloved family home became too large and empty for the couple. Emma and her family had moved to Altoona, Pennsylvania, taking with her the two little boys, William and Paton, who had undoubtedly endeared themselves to their grandparents, Franklin and Emma were in Kansas, Austin in Massachusetts and John Anson in New York City.

On March 3, 1886, Jacob Garver's children, M. L., Susan Battin, and Mary Ann Hesson sold for \$4,000 to Samuel Garver "real estate in Borough of Chambersburg consisting of a lot of ground with a two story brick dwelling house erected on the front end and a two story brick double dwelling on the rear end of said lot, the lot being 256' deep and 32' wide."⁽¹⁾ This home was located on east Queens Street in Chambersburg. When Austin, Franklin and John Anson were visiting their parents in 1886, Austin took pictures of this Chambersburg house, which was (like all the other houses on the street) placed directly adjacent to the sidewalk. In 1971 the writer visited Chambersburg and photographed the home, which was in very good repair -- the brick having been newly painted yellow. There were two windows with rounded tops and a door with small overhang supported by two pillars on the first floor. The facade of the house had brick ornamentation and there were three windows on the second floor and two on the third, with dormer windows on the side.

Grandson Chauncey, son of John Anson, recalled visiting his grandparents in the Chambersburg house in the early 1890's.⁽²⁾ It was from this house that Samuel walked each day to his work as Vice-President and Director of the Chambersburg National Bank.

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1. Franklin County Court House Records, Book 76, p. 541, Item 2273.
 2. Chauncey Garver Letter, November 18, 1971, New York

50th Anniversary Celebration ⁽¹⁾

It was also in this new home in Chambersburg that occurred one of the highlights of Samuel and Sarah's lives -- the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary or Golden Wedding, as they called it.

It was held on September 20, 1872, and the Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, wrote about it in two consecutive issues, so it evidently was considered of importance to the public as well. In reporting it, they refer to Samuel as "one of our highly esteemed and influential citizens" and refer to Sarah as his "good wife."

The celebration lasted through the afternoon and the evening. All of their children were present except for Franklin of Salina, Kansas, who "by exigencies of the campaign in which he is interested is kept in his own State." Note: It is sad to note that he lost the campaign for Attorney General on the Republican ticket, having been defeated by the Populist movement.

"Of those present the daughters are: Mrs. Thomson, of Altoona, Pa., and Mrs. Alice Bond, of Salina, Kansas, and the sons: Rev. A. S. Garver, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. John A. Garver, of the firm of Sherman, Stirling & Garver, of New York City. Other relatives who participated are Mrs. Dr. Jane K. Garver, widow of Dr. Chas. Garver and daughter, Miss Phoebe, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Garver, wife of Rev. A. S.; Mr. W. Thomson, Div. Engineer, Maintenance of Way P.R.R. of Altoona, and youngest son, and two children of Mrs. Bond of Salina.

The following article, with a picture of Samuel Garver, explained the details of the event and conveys the air of happiness and congeniality that dominated the evening -- obviously due in large part to the engaging personalities and sense of humor of John Anson and Austin. This article

1. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa., September 20, 1892 - Microfilm Shippensburg College Library

is beautiful in that it glows with the love and closeness of this family.

Franklin Repository - Chambersburg, Pa. - Wednesday Evening - September 21, 1892 (Microfilm, Shippensburg College Library, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania) (With picture of Mr. Samuel Garver)

HALF A CENTURY

The Happy Wedding Life of Mr. and
Mrs. Garver

--

GOLDEN WEDDING HELD

--

Samuel Garver and His Family Celebrate
A Rare and Memorable Anniversary On
Tuesday

--

As announced in yesterday's REPOSITORY Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Garver on that afternoon and evening celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their Golden Wedding, as such a celebration is popularly called. The occasion was one long to be remembered by Mr. and Mrs. Garver and their descendants who enjoyed participation in the happy festivities in Mr. Garver's home on Queens street near Third.

Samuel Garver and Sarah Goldsmith were married on September 20th, 1842 at the home of the bride's father by Rev. C. F. Kunkle, of Shippensburg. The wedding was on a Tuesday as was the anniversary. The wedding journey, which in those days was quite a big undertaking, was a delightful ride in a buggy to the bride's sister's home in Augusta County, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Garver took up their residence in Scotland, Pa. and afterwards moved to town and made their home in their handsome new house on Queen street. To them have been born six children, five of whom were mentioned yesterday and one that died.

The dinner took place at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening and eighteen persons sat down to the festive board. In addition to the immediate family which we have mentioned as being present there were: Mrs. Daniel, widow of Rev. D. G. Garver, and her daughter, Miss Emma, of Chambersburg; Mrs. M. E. Batten, daughter of Jacob Garver, and her husband, of Scotland; Mrs. F. M. Kimmel and her daughter, Mrs. Linn Harbaugh and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Clarke, of Chambersburg.

At the conclusion of the dinner there was an enjoyable hour of reminiscences and remark. Rev. Austin S. Garver acted as master of ceremonies and in response to his call addresses were made by L. S. Clarke,

Esq., Mr. M. W. Thomson; Mrs. T. L. Bond; John A. Garver, Esq. who kept the table in a roar, and last of all by the bridegroom himself. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the guests rose from the table and the occasion was one never to be forgotten by those present.

In the evening the house was filled by many friends, among them the directors of the Chambersburg National Bank and other business associates who brought with them felicitations and entered heartily into the spirit of the hour. General refreshments were served at 9 o'clock.

Among the gifts received were a white and gold china tea set, cut glass and a silver service from the members of the family and a handsome gilt clock from Mr. T. F. Shuey.

At a late hour the guests dispersed and all felt that this memorable and happy event had been celebrated as it so rightly deserved to be.

This morning, Mr. T. F. Shuey, a nephew, and his wife came from Washington D. C. They expected to be here yesterday but on account of the blockade on the railroads were detained.

As we said before, our citizens join in general congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Garver upon this happy anniversary.

Franklin County Centennial

In 1884, Samuel, as a "prominent citizen" was appointed a member of the Committee for the Franklin County Centennial Celebration, along with W. Hammett Boggs, Thos. Gallagher, J. Burns White, Uriah Bollinger, John Lindsey, Dr. David Maclay, Thos. Wallace, Wm. Craig, and Alex. Stewart of Greene Township. (1) (2)

I have included the portions of the account chronicles by The Valley Spirit on September 8, 1884, because it describes the pleasures and social life of the people living in this area at that time:

"Monday morning came in without a cloud to mar the deep blue of the heavens. Almost with the rising of the sun, hundreds of people began to arrive in town and continued to pour in from all points, by the railroads, by private conveyances and on foot, during the entire day. By 10 o'clock the streets were filled with sight seers eager for the civic and military parade....."

Note: Mrs. Kimmel is the mother of daughter-in-law Jane Garver.

1. History of Franklin County, Penn. pp. 433 to 439
2. Historical Sketch of Franklin County, 1876

The parade in the morning consisted of marching members of the Grand Army of the Republic and numerous lodges, a number of drum corps and about 20 bands from the small towns in the County. There were a number of Fire Departments with their horse drawn engines, hook and ladder companies, and decorated hose carriages. Three wagons, decorated with temperance mottoes were filled with 80 girls and 40 boys singing temperance songs.

In all, there were 1,083 persons in the parade, a great majority of whom were in uniform. "The crowd was very great, 5000 being the estimate of the number of people..... The parade moved without a hitch, notwithstanding the almost intolerable heat, marching in fine style." (1)

"In the afternoon the streets were enlivened by the great throng of humanity passing to and fro. Japanese fireworks were exploded at short intervals and in watching these and imbibing freely of lemonade and crunching the ungrateful peanut, the visitors spent their time.

"With the coming of the evening the town assumed a still gayer appearance than during the day. Line upon line of lanterns of all patterns and colors were stretched along the streets, and throwing their tinted light upon the flags and bunting, added indescribably to the effect. The six electric lights erected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, on Market and Main Streets, contributed a large share of the brilliance.

"The attraction of the evening was the carnival, the idea of which was conceived and carried out by the young men of town..... About 175 took part in it, all arrayed in rich costumes obtained in Philadelphia. Promptly at 8 o'clock the column moved, the order of procession being as follows: Marshal and aids, band, four heralds, knights in armor:

Tableau I -- "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." To convey the idea, two groups were arranged, one representing the terrorism, bloodshed and death caused by the sword, while the other was typical of the blessings produced by the pen.....

Tableau II -- "Columbus before the Court of Spain." Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand were seated upon the throne, in front of which stood Columbus unrolling the chart, and just behind him, two Indians.

Gen. LaFayette and French Grenadiers.

Tableau III -- "Penn Receiving the Charter"....

Tableau IV -- "Franklin's Printing Office"....

Drum Corps.

Gen. Washington and Continentals on their way to the Whisky Insurrection.

Tableau V -- "Benjamin Chambers' Visit to the Indian Camp." This float represented 4 Indian men and a squaw standing around a camp fire. Nearby was Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, in the act of making a treaty.

Tableau VI -- "Massacre of Enoch Brown and School Children." Portrayed the most tragic event in the local history of Franklin County. The figures on this float were Brown, his pupils and the murderous red men.

Knights in Armor.

Uncle Sam, mounted.

Tableau VII -- "Our Re-united Country." The principal figure was the Goddess of Liberty, seated on an immense keystone in the center of the float and on each of the four corners were figures representing War, Peace, Prosperity and Agriculture.

Young America

Band of Indians

Tableau VIII -- "Drafting the Declaration of Independence." Reproduction of Chappell's famous painting of the same name, showing Jefferson, Livingston, Adams, Sherman and Benjamin Franklin.

English Soldiers."

The celebration lasted for two days and Tuesday morning was welcomed by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles. Church bells were rung and the whistles of the mills and Taylor Works were blown without a pause from noon until 1.⁽¹⁾

It is interesting to compare this parade with the varied emphasis with the Bicentennial parades and bell ringing of 1976, -- in many ways, not too different.

1. History of Franklin County, pp 433 to 439

Sarah Coldsmith Garver

Miss Sarah, the youngest daughter of Davis and Sarah (Huber) Coldsmith, was born January 21, 1820, in Rocky Springs, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. ⁽¹⁾ The History of Franklin County describes the Coldsmiths as a "well known family."

The Census Schedules for 1830 and 1840 show the following:

1830 -- Greene Township - Franklin Co., Penn.

Davis Coldsmith - head of household

1 male between 10 and 15

1 male between 20 and 30

1 male between 40 and 50

3 females between 10 and 15 (including Sarah, 10)

1 female between 20 and 30

1 female between 30 and 40

1840 - Greene Township - Franklin Co., Penn.

Davis Coldsmith

1 male between 10 and 15

1 male between 15 and 20

1 male between 50 and 60

1 female between 15 and 20

1 female between 30 and 40

1 female between 50 and 60

Apparently some time after 1820 and before 1830 the family moved from Rocky Springs to Greene Township, where Scotland is located. Very little is known about the family. One of Sarah's sisters lived in Augusta County, Virginia, where Sarah and Samuel went on their wedding trip. A nephew, perhaps the son of this sister, T. F. Shuey, from Washington, D.C. attended the Golden Wedding Celebration. ⁽²⁾ The writer has a photograph of him as a young man taken in Washington D.C.

The following Court proceedings were recorded on November 14, 1878:

1. Kansas

2. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa., September 22, 1892

Sarah Coldsmith Garver (Continued)

"Oliver D. Coldsmith and Harriet A. Coldsmith, Greene Township, to Hastings Gehr and Samuel Garver. Deed Assignment. Oliver D. Coldsmith owing to sundry losses and misfortune is at present unable to discharge his just debts and is willing to assign all his property for benefit of his creditors...for \$1.00...assigned transfer...tracks of land in Township of Greene adjoining lands of Wm. McClure, George Etter, Samuel Etter, Wm. Berry, George Coldsmith...Hastings Gehr and Samuel Garver shall as soon as possible dispose of all lands, tenements, goods and chattels -- deduct reasonable costs of Samuel Garver and Hastings Gehr -- Pay creditors and if any remains, deliver to Oliver D. Coldsmith." (1)

It is possible that Oliver and George were brothers of Sarah and poor Oliver fell into bad times and had to declare the equivalent of bankruptcy. Apparently Samuel was a benefactor for a time to this beleaguered relative.

As noted before, Sarah and Samuel were married on September 20, 1842, in her father's home and from the brief knowledge available they lived an exceedingly happy life--loved and respected by all who knew them. Sarah seemed to be a quiet, reserved, selfless lady and Samuel, a strong, kind firm and gentle man, took the initiative and the leadership of the marriage. Sarah, a plain looking woman, with soulful, serious eyes, wore her dark hair parted in the middle of her head and pulled tightly to the back and caught in a knot. As was the vogue of that time, in her photographs she wore the typical black dress with a touch of lace or a pin at her throat. Throughout her married life, she had domestic help who lived in the home. (2)

The only written record we have of correspondence is through Austin's Family Budget Letter, in which Austin wrote of his travels to his father. This letter in turn was sent to each member of the family

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1. Franklin County Court House Records, Item 1945, Book 62, p. 16
 2. Census schedules of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880

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Sarah Coldsmith Garver (Continued)

and each added his letter and sent it on. Austin's letters (unfortunately not the others) were printed and bound and preserved in a genealogical library in Worcester, Massachusetts. While Austin writes about his mother in the warmest tones, apparently it was Samuel, the father, who did all the corresponding. He never once referred to a letter from his mother. In his letters, it is evident that she was a very self sacrificing person, loved flowers, and was not in especially good health in her later years.

On August 12, 1884 he wrote from Paris, "There is a flower market on the sidewalk which I wish mother could have seen."

On June 28, 1887, from Rome, -- "Sorry to learn mother had been sick."

On August 13, 1887 -- "I sent mother some edelweiss, the Alpine plant which grows up near the snow."

August 7, 1892 from Scotland -- "We were especially glad to have Emma's and Anson's letters as they referred mainly to the coming golden wedding of father and mother, in the celebration of which we are deeply concerned. We hope that it will be just what father and mother would like to have it. But an event of such a rare character ought to have the best kind of recognition that we can give to it. We mean to be at home then and want to do all that we can to make the occasion a successful one and one that will be pleasant for us all to remember."

October 13, 1895, from Genoa, Italy -- "It was a relief to learn that mother was recovering from her sickness and I hope that long ere this she is in her usual health. She must be careful not to tax herself too much for her friends. It was always her characteristic to consider herself last, and she must begin to put herself first, and try to be a little selfish in thinking of her own comfort."

Sarah Coldsmith Garver (Continued)

These excerpts are touching vignettes of a loving son's concern for his mother.

Sarah was a member of the First Lutheran Church and active in different departments of church work. "She was an amiable, loving and estimable woman, beloved by the young of whom she was especially fond."⁽¹⁾

After a lingering illness, on June 14, 1902, Sarah died in her home in Chambersburg at 3:30 a.m. She was survived by her husband, 3 sons, 2 daughters and the widow of her deceased son Charles and 11 grandchildren. Her funeral was on the following Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. and interment was in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg.⁽¹⁾

Her will was written November 5, 1889, and witnessed by Jane Garver, her deceased son's widow and still devoted to the family. It was probated June 21, 1902.⁽²⁾ It made provisions for:

- "1. \$150.00 to Susan Matilda Miller who lived with me for many years.
2. Residue to husband, Samuel Garver
3. Granddaughter, Phoebe Forward Garver, daughter of my deceased son, Charles Garver, in case Samuel preceded me in death
4. In charge of affairs -- Son John A. Garver of New York and son Austin S. Garver, Worcester, Mass."

1. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Penn., June 14, 1902

2. Franklin County Court House Records, Item 839, 149A, June 21, 1902

Samuel's Death

After Sarah's death in 1902, Samuel lived with his daughter, Emma Thomson, in Atlantic City, N.J. During this period Austin's letters referred to his enjoying the Board Walk, vacations with Emma, and Austin in New Hampshire.

On March 23, 1916 at midnight, Samuel died at the age of 95 in the Lenox Apts., Atlantic City.^{(1) (2)} He was buried at the side of his wife Sarah in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg.

Samuel Garver, The Man and His Family

In conclusion one must look at Samuel Garver II, the man.

In eulogizing his father, Samuel Garver I, it was written.

"He was a man of good moral principles, one of the prominent men of his day and was an official member of the Lutheran Church."⁽³⁾

Of Samuel Garver II, the son, his obituary noted that he had been "one of the leading citizens of Franklin County.....vice-president of the National Bank of Chambersburg....a member and elder of the First Lutheran Church."⁽²⁾ and "one of our highly esteemed and influential citizens."⁽⁴⁾

Not only did the elder Garvers receive these accolades from their community and many friends, but Samuel II was loved and respected to the greatest degree by his children. There are numerous references to his association with his children in Austin's letters and they evidently sought his company in his later years as is evidenced by his visit to Kansas and Pikes Peak in 1887 with Franklin and Alice; his summer vacations in New Hampshire with Austin; living his final years with Emma in Atlantic City and vacationing with her in the Juniata Valley in Pennsylvania.

1. Alumni Record, Gettysburg College, 1832-1932

2. Peoples Register, Chambersburg, Pa., March 30 1916. From files of Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.

3. History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1887

4. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 20, 1892

In appearance he was tall, slim, and erect with broad square shoulders. In his prime, his hair was dark and thick, parted on the side and perfectly groomed in photographs. His bone structure was strong with rather sharp features, a full but trimmed beard and heavy eyebrows above his piercing but kindly brown eyes.

The children found strength and security in their father and it was his character, example, and personality that influenced the lives of his children to carry on the Garver heritage, each one an outstanding person in their personal and public lives.

The first born Charles was an outstanding doctor before he died at a young age of 37. Upon his death the Medical Society wrote in Memoriam, "He was a man of most benevolent and unselfish feeling and kindest heart...the memory of his genial disposition, he entertaining conversation....The Association hastens to record its high appreciation of Dr. Garver as a physician, a citizen, as a Christian."⁽¹⁾ He married Jane Kimmel, the first woman in Franklin County to become a doctor. At her death the paper wrote, "She was a woman of charming personality and gracious manner and was esteemed as much for her womanliness and personal graces as for her undoubted intellectual ability and medical skill."⁽²⁾ Their only daughter, Phoebe, was an accomplished pianist, having studied in Europe.

Of his second son, Franklin, an attorney and Judge, the Shawnee County Bar Association wrote in their Memorial tribute: "Loyal to his family, loyal to his ideals, loyal to his country, generous to the philanthropies of his cities, competent in his life work, a man of dignity and integrity and kindly acts....a "Gentleman of the old school."....As a lawyer of integrity and high standing, he commanded the respect of all judges and reverence and love of his associates at

1. Valley Spirit, Chambersburg, Pa., April 21, 1880

2. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, October 10, 1902

at the bar." His son Robert was also a most capable, successful attorney and Judge. His other son, John, was a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Kansas before his death during World War I.

Of his daughter, Sarah Alice, upon her death, the Salina Journal wrote, "Mrs. Bond exerted a wide influence in church and club work and in civic affairs. Her best service was inspired by the Lutheran Church to which she gave a lifelong devotion." She was married to Thomas L. Bond, a well-educated, highly intelligent, successful lawyer, who was involved in politics and served as State representative in Kansas. ⁽¹⁾

Unfortunately, the writer has no information concerning Emma, his second daughter, since I have no obituary or death information. However, it is known that she too was well educated, married McLeod Thomson, grandson of the founder of Scotland, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Princeton University and Columbia University School of Mines and an extremely successful railroad executive. Their three sons, McLeod, Samuel, and William Paton, also followed in their father's footsteps, graduating from Princeton University and forming their own highly successful railroad equipment company, and being rated as one of the "outstanding authorities in this field."

His youngest son, John Anson, an attorney, graduated from Yale University and Columbia University Law School. He was married to Rebecca C. Brewster, a direct descendant of Rev. Wm. Brewster of the Mayflower and Pilgrims. Upon his death a New York paper wrote, "for the last half century one of the leading corporation lawyers of New York City....prominent in philanthropies..." He was a most successful man, by reputation, ability, and financial position. His dynamic personality is referred to in the item about the Golden Wedding Celebration. His only son, Chauncey, was equally as successful,

1. Illustriana, Kansas, 1933

educated at Yale University and Harvard Law School, and a partner in his father's prestigious law firm.

Austin Garver, the sentimental idealist of the family became a minister in the Congregational and Unitarian faiths. He graduated from Andover Theological School and married Sarah Brackett from an old wealthy New England family. Upon his death Austin was hailed as an outstanding leader in the philanthropic, educational and art life of Worcester, Mass. He was widely known throughout the Unitarian church as well as other denominations. His intense love of beauty was a dominant force of his life. One report read, "Dr. Garver exemplified the beauty of holiness."⁽¹⁾

These tributes to their descendants are in reality words of praise to Samuel I and Samuel II. These two men established and nurtured a family tradition of morality, virtuosity, and ethics so strong that it not only was an offspring of environment but had to be innate and born of Heredity to endure generations.

1.

LEANDER

SAMUEL



HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER

1720 (?) - 1798

Elizabeth

1757-1828

(3)

SAMUEL I

1782-1853

Margaret Enrick

1785-1854

SAMUEL II

1821-1916

Sarah Coldsmith

1820-1902

Austin

1847-1918

T. Franklin

1845-1929

CHARLES LEANDER

1843-1880

Jane Kimmel

1845-1902

Martha Emma

1849- ?

Sarah Alice

1851-1931

John Anson

1854-1936

Phoebe Forward

1875-1934

Unmarried

- - -

CHARLES LEANDER GARVER

Birth: October 13, 1843, Scotland, Pennsylvania

Parents: First child of Samuel and Sarah Coldsmith Garver

Marriage: Jane Kimmel, October 12, 1870, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Children: Phoebe Forward - 1876

Death April 21, 1880, Chambersburg, Pa.

Burial: Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa.

Charles Leander Garver was the first born child of Samuel and Sarah Coldsmith Garver and grandson of Samuel Garver I. His birth on October 13, 1843, on a farm near Scotland, Pennsylvania, occurred approximately 13 months after their marriage.⁽¹⁾

Charles Garver only lived to be 37 years old but in his brief span of life he was greatly respected and admired by those who knew him. The Valley Spirit, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a weekly newspaper, on April 21, 1880, recorded glowing "Remarks and Resolution of Respect in Memoriam" to this young doctor, written by the Medical Society of Franklin County. In looking through the files of this newspaper, this was not a common practice to extol citizens upon their death, but obviously the community was shocked and saddened by the death of this exceptional young man who had contributed so much and whose life was snuffed out by the dread disease of consumption.

Judging from these articles, Charles was a very genial, amiable and entertaining person. He was benevolent, unselfish and kind. He was endowed by nature with common sense and judgment. His modesty

1. Tombstone, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa.

and reserve were striking characteristics and only his intimate associates could "appreciate his unspeakable worth."⁽¹⁾ His colleagues reported they had never heard the slightest degree of "imputation" upon his person or professional character. Honest and morally of strict integrity, he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was unobtrusive and his character from boyhood to maturity was free from every vice. By diligent reading and research professionally he kept himself fully acquainted with the discoveries and improvements in medical science..... High praise and lofty commentary for any man of any era.⁽¹⁾

The next Garver child, Theodore Franklin, was born November 4, 1845, and these two brothers were obviously very close. While there is no specific mention of Charles attending the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pa., it is assumed that he took a preparatory course there with his brother, T. Franklin, and then the two brothers enrolled in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863. Both were members of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.⁽²⁾ In June of that year when the alarm spread through southern Pennsylvania that General Lee was advancing northward, Charles and his brother T. Franklin, were among the students of Pennsylvania College who enthusiastically answered the call of Governor Curtin for emergency troops and organized a company of school boys and enlisted for service in the Civil War.⁽³⁾

On June 17, the company started for Harrisburg and were mustered into service as Co. A, 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Details of their brief encounter with the enemy will be found in the section devoted to Franklin. But, in short, on their first day, the untrained but eager regiment moved three miles out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Pike, were attacked and taken prisoners. They were held prisoners

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1. Valley Spirit, Chambersburg, Pa., April 21, 1880
 2. Pennsylvania College Records
 3. Spectrum, Pennsylvania College Yearbook, 1899

for several days, then escaped and rejoined their comrades.⁽¹⁾ However, the regiment is accredited for retarding the advance of troops under General Early. Charles' name, along with his brother's and his cousin's (Martin Luther Garver) is listed on the Pennsylvania Monument on the Battle field of Gettysburg. There is also an historical marker on the Chambersburg Pike commemorating their skirmish. In the city of Gettysburg, there is a handsome bronze statue of a young schoolboy honoring the Co. A, 26th Regiment.

In the written accounts of Lincoln delivering the Gettysburg Address it describes how the students from Pennsylvania College marched in the streets behind the President and attended the delivery of that historical speech. Perhaps, the patriotic Charles and his brother were in that crowd on that day in history.

After a year at Pennsylvania College, Charles decided upon his life career and left to take up the study of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania -- "a four day journey by stage from Gettysburg."⁽²⁾ After graduation from Jefferson College in 1868, he attended lectures of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.⁽³⁾ The 1870 Census shows Charles living at home with his parents and practicing medicine in Scotland. This would be the handsome brick home, which his grandfather built in 1840, and which was acquired by his father in 1847 after his grandfather's death.

On October 12, 1870, Charles was married to Jane Kimmel, daughter of Judge Francis M. Kimmel and Phoebe Jane Forward Kimmel, by the Rev. J. A. Crawford. (Complete details of Jane's life are included under her title.) Jane had moved with her parents to Chambersburg in 1862. Her father was the civil military head of affairs in Chambersburg during the Civil War.⁽⁴⁾ She was a well-educated, highly intelligent

1. Kansas, Vol. 3, Part I

2. History of Gettysburg College, p.45

3. Valley Spirit, Chambersburg, Pa., April 21, 1880

4. History of Franklin County, p.37



and strongly motivated for causes such as nursing, medicine, women's suffrage, D.A.R., and civic clubs. Jane was undoubtedly the first woman doctor in Franklin County.⁽¹⁾ In addition to her intellectual ability and medical skills she was known as a charming, warm and gracious person.⁽²⁾ It was obvious that this marriage was considered a good one with their comparable backgrounds -- outstanding families in the community, education, common interest in medicine, religion, etc. After their marriage they both practiced medicine in York, Pennsylvania, for a year.⁽³⁾

In the meantime brother Franklin after studying law and practicing in Chambersburg for a short period, came to Topeka, Kansas in February, 1871. The History of Sedgwick County, Kansas, reported that in 1871 Charles, his brother, T. F. Garver of Topeka, and his cousin, Martin Luther (who had been in Co. A, 26th Regiment with them) made a camping trip to Wichita, Kansas, by mule train (from Topeka), buying buffalo steak at 25¢ a basket. It may be that it was at this time that the three of them made the decision as to where their future Kansas homes would be. In February, 1872, Franklin went to Salina, Kansas, to live and while there encouraged Charles and his young bride to come west. While there, another member of the family, his sister, Sarah Alice, married a Salina attorney and also moved to Salina. Charles and Jane lived and practiced medicine there for four years until 1876, at which time they returned to Scotland, Pennsylvania.⁽¹⁾ It is not known whether they returned to their families in Pennsylvania because of Jane's pregnancy or if Charles was first stricken with consumption during this period. One newspaper account refers to his "protracted" illness.⁽³⁾ Another source⁽¹⁾ says he was in failing health while in Scotland.

1. Medical Men of Franklin County, 1750-1925

2. Franklin Repository, October 10, 1902, Chambersburg, Pa.

3. Valley Spirit, April 21, 1880

1. INTRODUCTION

THESE DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM THE ...

While in Salina he attended St. John's Lutheran Church (founded by brother Franklin and his wife A. Mary), as evidenced by the notation of dropping his name from their rolls on November, 1882.⁽¹⁾ Later Charles left the family Lutheran religion and became a member of Jane's church, the Trinity Episcopal Church, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Their baby, Phoebe Forward Garver (named after her maternal grandmother) was born on November 12, 1876, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles lived with his family and practiced in Scotland until shortly before his death when they moved back to Chambersburg. While in Scotland, Dr. Charles was in failing health and Dr. Jane attended to a greater part of the work.⁽¹⁾ He died on April 21, 1880, in the home of his father-in-law, Judge Kimmel. He was the first to be buried in the Kimmel gravesite in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg -- located right next to the Garver plot.

One can imagine the sorrow felt by the family, the young wife and mother and her little four year old daughter. In the years to follow Jane and Phoebe were included in all the Garver family gatherings and treated as a daughter by the entire Garver family. In one of the family Budget Letters (a family letter circulated among all members of the family for years), written in 1896, Austin, younger brother of Charles, spoke affectionately of how he felt Phoebe resembled her father.⁽²⁾ Mrs. Sarah Garver (Charles' mother), Mr. and Mrs. Austin Garver, and T. Franklin all bequeathed money to Phoebe in their wills -- a tribute to their brother and his wife whom they loved.

The death of this wonderful young man -- so filled with goodness and untapped potential ability -- was surely a tragedy never to be forgotten by this happy closely knit Garver family.

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1. Medical Men of Franklin County, 1750-1925
 2. Austin Garver Letters, Worcester, Mass.

JANE KIMMEL GARVER

Birth: August 31, 1845, Somerset, Pennsylvania

Parents: Francis M. Kimmel and Phoebe Jane Forward

Marriage: Charles Leander Garver, October 12, 1870, Chambersburg, Pa.

Children: Phoebe Forward, 1876

Death: October 8, 1902, Graeffensburg, Pa.

Burial: Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa.

Jane Kimmel was born August 31, 1845, in Somerset, Pennsylvania, the oldest of four daughters of Francis M. Kimmel and Phoebe Jane Forward.⁽¹⁾ Her father was born in Berlin, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1816, the second son of Jacob and Margaret (Schools) Kimmel. On February 4, 1836, he commenced the study of law in the office of Jeremiah S. Block, Somerset, Pennsylvania, during which time he acted as clerk for his father, who was Register and Recorder of the County, up to March, 1839, when he was admitted to the bar. He continued to practice law successfully until the fall of 1850, when he was elected president (sic) judge of the 16th Judicial District (Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, and Franklin Counties). At the end of ten years' term in 1862 he moved to Chambersburg where he resumed legal practice.⁽²⁾

During the Civil War when the Rebel troops entered Chambersburg, Judge Kimmel, who had served as provost marshal, was appointed by Governor Curtin as General Superintendent of Affairs. When the Rebels made their extravagant and unreasonable demands on Chambersburg, Judge Kimmel, addressing the three staff officers of General Ewell, said:

1. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, October 10, 1902
2. History of Franklin County, 1887, pp. 369, 371

"Why, gentlemen, you must suppose that we are made of these things -- 10,000 pounds of sole leather, 10,000 pounds of harness leather, 100,000 pounds of bread, 25 barrels of saurkraut -- it is utterly out of our power to furnish these things and now, if you are going to burn us out, you will only have to do it. That's all I have to say about it."

"The people furnished what they could to their own hardship, and submitted to the results....Later on the rapid movement of troops and artillery and supply trains through Chambersburg toward Gettysburg and especially the return of those which had gone in the direction of Harrisburg, convinced the citizens of the town that the conflict between the two armies would not occur at or near Harrisburg but somewhere in the vicinity of Gettysburg. It was highly important therefore, that this sudden and hurried change of movement, should be communicated at once to the proper authorities. Judge Kimmel, the civil military head of affairs in the town, wrote the message to Governor Curtin, giving a succinct statement of the situation, and having secured the services of Stephen W. Pomeroy, then a Franklin County ex-soldier, sewed this missive securely in the buckle strap of his pantaloons and remarked that it was of importance to the governor and the country.

"Get this safe," said the Judge, "and in the shortest time possible to the governor.". The charge was heeded. Along roads, through ravines and woods, over fields and hills, with frequent changes of horses, the young man pursued his way and finally reached the telegraph station at Port Royal about midnight, having during the day walked seventeen and ridden forty-one miles. The message was taken from the buckle strap and sent to the governor. It served its purpose in warning the proper authorities of the change of⁽¹⁾

1. History of Franklin County, 1887, p. 369



program on the part of the rebel chief and led to Union success. Its importance is acknowledged in the following letter sent to Rev. S. W. Pomeroy on December 11, 1883.

"My Dear Sir -- Your dispatch was the first authentic information I received of the concentration of the army of General Lee on Gettysburg and treating it as true, acted on it.

Yours truly,
A. G. Curtin" (1)

The above incidents concerning Judge Kimmel were included because it describes the environment in which Jane was raised. As a young girl, Jane most surely was an eye witness to the activity in Chambersburg preceding the Battle of Gettysburg. Undoubtedly, she opened the door of their home many times to frenzied strangers on secret missions and heard muffled voices, making decisions for the future of the Union, coming from the parlor. On June 26, 1863, she may have peeked from behind drawn curtains to look with awe and wonder at the long lines of gray coats and immense trains of artillery and supply wagons. Perhaps on that evening when young Pomeroy came to the Kimmel home, it was Jane who ran for the thread and sewed the fateful message in his pantaloons.

And although General Robert E. Lee "exhorted the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property" on June 28, much plundering was done by Longstreet's men. The mills, provisions, and stores throughout the town were all in the hands of the enemy. Food provisions in homes were exhausted and many were without food. (1) One wonders if Judge Kimmel who was forced to give the orders to the citizenry to give up their bread and food to the enemy was able to hold back enough

1. History of Franklin County, 1887

in his own pantry for his wife and four little girls.

The year before this military activity in Chambersburg, in 1862, Jane was sent to Mrs. Dixon's School in Harrisburg. During her years there with the furor and fever of the war all around her inciting the patriotism of her peers, she was with difficulty dissuaded by her concerned parents from entering the hospital corps of the U.S. Army as a nurse.⁽¹⁾ However, this inclination toward medicine did not end with the peace. Upon her graduation she enrolled with the "venerated" Abraham Seasony to serve as an apprentice and to "read" medicine. She was later graduated from Simmons Medical College in Philadelphia and spent a year of internship in Women's Hospital in Baltimore.⁽²⁾ In the early years of her professional life, she specialized in obstetrics -- unique in that age of midwifery.

With this love and dedication to medicine and humanity, it is not surprising that she fell in love with the gentle and kind young man who also was as devoted to helping others, Dr. Charles Garver. In 1870 they were married and together they practiced medicine and surgery in York, Pennsylvania, Salina, Kansas, and Scotland and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for the next ten years. After they returned to Pennsylvania from Kansas, when Dr. Charles was in failing health, Dr. Jane attended to the greater part of his work.⁽²⁾

Those ten years must have been years filled with accomplishment, excitement, challenge, bravery facing the sparsely populated pioneer west, boundless happiness over the birth of her baby girl, and finally despair and agony over the sickness and subsequent death of her beloved husband. How heartbreaking and tragic it must have been to this dynamic, energetic young woman of 35 to see her dream castle crumble to dust.

1. Franklin Repository, October 10, 1902
2. Medical Men of Franklin County 1750-1925

But the petite Jane Garver was strong and braved this devastating storm. Before long the stout spirit which had propelled her life to this point soared to even greater heights and she dedicated herself with even more stamina and drive to her small daughter of four and her chosen profession.

"Shortly after her husband's death she was appointed Assistant Physician in the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg and after serving three years in this position was appointed Physician in Chief in the Women's Department of this installment. This position she filled with credit until 1902, when because of ill health she was compelled to relinquish all active work."⁽¹⁾

"For 22 years she labored there for the poor, demented wards of the State and did a noble, hard part in alleviating their misery and trying to cure them. She made a thorough study of insanity and was considered an authority ranking high with the leading alienists of the State and Country."⁽²⁾

She was a generation ahead of her age as a liberated woman. She was a member of the National Suffrage Society, and active member of the Civic Club, the Dauphin County Medical Society, and a Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter of the D.A.R. She was listed in the publication, "Medical Men of Franklin County," as the first woman doctor in Franklin County. One wonders what her reaction would have been to her inclusion in that book listing male doctors and whether a suffragette of that era would consider that as recognition that she had attained equal rights with the men in her profession. Jane was also a business woman as court records in Chambersburg bear out. In 1898 and 1901 there are notations regarding purchase of land and mortgage dealings.⁽³⁾

1. Medical Men of Franklin County 1750-1925

2. Franklin Repository, October 10, 1902

3. Court Records, Franklin County Court House, Chambersburg, Pa., Book 113, p. 97, Item 3153. Book 171, p. 201, Item 3153.

As noted before, Jane was as close to the Garver family as she could have been to her own family. They seemed to cling to her and hold her close to their bosom, as much as or perhaps more so than if Charles had lived. In their "budget" letters which they circulated from member to member of the family, Jane appeared to be the most prolific and thoughtful correspondent, along with Charles' brother, Austin, who spoke often of receiving her letters. In his letters describing his trips to Europe he spoke of receiving letters from Jane on July 19, 1884, in England; August 3, 1884, in London; June 28, 1887, in Rome; July 4, 1887, in Rome; July 30, 1887, in Venice; also letters written on August 2, 1887, August 11, 1887, June 26, 1890, August 12, 1890, and April 13, 1895.

On July 30, 1887, he wrote, "Jane's letter told of her visit to Chambersburg and Scotland." On August 9, 1887, Jane sent cards for Pauline K.'s wedding (probably her sister). On November 5, 1889, the Court House Records in Chambersburg show that Jane was the witness to the will of Charles' mother, Sarah Garver. In 1886 Austin took pictures of the family seated on the front porch of the family home in Scotland. Those present were: Franklin, John Anson, Samuel and Sarah (the parents), Emma and McLeod Thomson and their two sons, Jane and her daughter Phoebe.⁽¹⁾

On September 20, 1892, when Charles' parents, Samuel and Sarah, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, Jane and Phoebe were among the family who enjoyed the festivities.⁽²⁾

As a doctor, there is no question as to her ability and prowess. As a mother raising a child without a father, she succeeded in molding a loving, well-educated, musically talented woman. As a daughter, she was loved and adored by both of her families. As a woman, she was a complete person. She was petite and powerful, serious yet warm, feminine yet liberal and independent.

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1. Photograph Album by Austin Garver
 2. Franklin Repository, September 20, 1892

She was a brilliant woman who was recognized for her medical writing and lectures on the subject of mental health. At the same time she was well informed on general literature. "She was noted for her lucid thought and wide knowledge in history and literature."⁽¹⁾

Her health apparently started to deteriorate in 1891 when she went to Europe "spending several months in England and France for the rest and change of scene which it was thought would build her up." Her hard work again undermined her health and in August last (1902) she was granted a vacation of five months and coming here (Graeffensburg, Pennsylvania) rented the house at the Angora goat ranch and lived in the mountains, where it was hoped the pure air and quiet would help her recuperate.⁽¹⁾

At 12:30 p.m. on October 9, 1902, at the age of 59, Dr. Jane Garver died at Graeffensburg. The paper quoted the cause of death as nervous prostration. One cannot help but wonder if perhaps the burdens and responsibilities her eager mind and spirit so willingly accepted were not too much for her fragile body. One also contemplates if today's modern scientific medical profession would not have diagnosed her ailment differently and found a cure for its devoted disciple who gave her life to its practice.

Funeral services were held in the Trinity Episcopal Church in Chambersburg at 2:00 p.m. on October 11 and the private interment took place in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Chambersburg⁽¹⁾ -- where she was buried beside her husband Charles, and in the shadows of a large marble cross on which was inscribed the names of her father and mother who preceded her in death in 1896 and 1898.

The Franklin Repository headlined her death notice with:

"A Noble Life Closed."

1. Franklin Repository, October 10, 1902

PHOEBE FORWARD GARVER

Birth: November 12, 1874, York, York County, Pennsylvania⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
Parents: Only child of Charles Leander and Jane Bailey Kimmel Garver
Marriage: Unmarried
Death: July 30, 1934, Temple, Texas⁽¹⁾
Burial: July 31, 1934, Taylor Cemetery, Armstrong Plot, Taylor, Tex.⁽³⁾

Phoebe Forward Garver was born on November 12, 1875, in York, Pennsylvania,⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ the only child of Charles and Jane Garver, both practicing physicians. She was named for her maternal grandmother. At this time her parents were practicing medicine together in York and were nicely settled there when Charles' health failed him completely. He had never been in very good health since he had been in the army during the Civil War and contracted typhus fever, which left him with weak lungs and eventually, tuberculosis. They waited until Phoebe was born, and then about three months later, they left York and went to the Kimmel home in Chambersburg.⁽²⁾

Charles had been advised to take a country practice, so they moved to Scotland, which is five miles from Chambersburg and Charles' family home. After several years, when his condition became progressively worse, the family moved back to the Kimmel home where Charles died in 1880.⁽²⁾ The 1880 Census showed Phoebe living with her grandparents (Kimmels) in Chambersburg.

1. Death Certificate No. 30567 for Phoebe Garver. County of Travis, Tex.
2. Outline of Phoebe Garver's life, written Oct. 29, 1934 by her maternal aunt, Pauline F. Kimmel Harbaugh (Mrs. Linn H.). Chambersburg, Penn. with footnotes by Phoebe's cousin, Rose Plough.
3. Letter from Rev. J. Raper, Vicar, St. James Episcopal Church, 614 Davis St., Taylor, Texas, 76574, Box 268. April 22, 1983.

Shortly after Charles' death, Jane (referred to as "Sister" by Pauline Harbaugh) accepted a position in the State Insane Hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as physician in chief of the Female Department.⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ She felt that she ought not take a child to such a place, which accounts for Phoebe having been brought up in the Kimmel house as a younger sister. Phoebe went to private schools in Chambersburg as a child and then at about fourteen years of age, she went to Irving College, Mechanicsburg (about midway between Chambersburg and Harrisburg), spending the weekends with her mother at Harrisburg, a half hour ride on the railroad. She was there several years and then attended St. John the Baptist School in New York City, an Episcopal Church School, conducted by Anglican nuns. While there, she studied music under Edward A. MacDowell (1861-1908), the composer.⁽³⁾

During this period Jane traveled in Europe: July, 1884, England, June and July, 1887, Venice; the summer of 1891 in England and France. It would seem plausible that Phoebe accompanied her on these trips, since they occurred in the summer months.

In 1886 Jane and Phoebe visited Scotland and she was photographed by Austin Garver with her Garver grandparents, Uncles Austin, Franklin and John Anson, her aunt Emma and her Thomson family, including husband McLeod and their three sons, Paton, McLeod and Samuel. In this photograph she appeared to be a slight, sober little girl, eleven years old, with her hair cut short in front.⁽⁴⁾

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1. Outline of Phoebe Garver's life, written Oct. 29, 1934 by her maternal aunt, Pauline F. Kimmel Harbaugh (Mrs. Linn H.) Chambersburg, Penn. with footnotes by Phoebe's cousin, Rose Plough.
 2. Franklin Repository, October 10, 1902
 3. Article by Pauline Harbaugh
 4. Franklin Garver Photograph Album

Austin remarked in one of his letters, "We were glad to receive Phoebe's photographs, which I think are very good. The small one, in particular, has a strong likeness in expression of its lines to the earlier photograph of her father."⁽¹⁾

In 1892 Jane and Phoebe attended Samuel and Sarah Garver's 50th Wedding Anniversary celebration in Chambersburg.⁽²⁾

In Austin's letter of June 28, 1887, written from Rome, he said, "Phoebe's letters were very natural and entertaining." He wrote of other letters he received from her on June 28, 1887, when he was in Rome; on August 2, 1887, when in Venice and on June 5, 1895, sent from Chambersburg.

After Phoebe graduated from St. John the Baptist school, she returned to New York City in the fall to study further under Edward MacDowell at the Conservatory of Music on 16th Street. He took a great interest in her work and she more or less followed his advice from then on.⁽³⁾

The following biography is repeated here as he was such an influence in Phoebe's musical career:

"EDWARD ALEXANDER MacDOWELL, (1861-1908) - an American pianist and composer, whose art is representative of the best music that America has produced. He was born in New York City, and studied in Paris, Wiesbaden and Frankfort. Upon his return in 1888 to America, his composition as well as his playing, which was always characterized by great poetic feeling, became very popular. His compositions have an atmosphere of the woods, and he had a happy faculty of introducing into them touches of American folk-music, notably Indian. From 1896 to 1904, he was the head of the music at Columbia University; the year following his resignation, his mind failed and he died 3 years later.

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1. Austin Garver Letter, 1896
 2. Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 21, 1892
 3. Letter from Phoebe's cousin, Anne Neill Hague, to Mrs. Clara Scarbrough from Winlock, Washington, March 1, 1945

PRINCIPAL COMPOSITIONS. MacDowell composed an Indian Suite for the orchestra, and the most popular of all his compositions for the piano, Woodland Sketches, likewise embraces Indian themes. He published nearly sixty works, which include almost 300 separate compositions. Important among these are the symphonic poems, Hamlet and Ophelia, Lancelot and Elaine, Lamia; and Norse and Keltic, sonatas." (1)

At some point in her educational years, Phoebe had a light case of tuberculosis and was cured by an outdoor life at Pinehurst, North Carolina. (2)

For all her advantages and talents and loving attention given to her, Phoebe's early life was filled with loss and separation. Her father died when she was only four years old and then her devoted brilliant mother was taken from her by death in 1902 when Phoebe was 26 years old. Her maternal grandparents died in 1896 and 1898. (3) Her Grandmother Garver died the same year as Jane.

Beginning around 1902, Phoebe traveled extensively over the United States and went to Alaska with her cousin, Mrs. Isham Hornsby (Rebekah F. Black Hornsby) of Washington, D.C. After these travels, she returned to Chambersburg and taught music at Wilson College, living at her aunt Pauline Harbaugh's home. (2)

Then she received the opportunity to go to Berlin, Germany, to study music and she lived there for three years (approximately 1902 to 1905), (Her aunt did not specify about her "opportunity".) In Berlin she made her home in a pensione with Fraulein Fischer. The first two years she studied with Teresa Carreno, born at Caracas, Venezuela, December, 1853, and married to Eugene d'Albret in 1892. Her daughter, Teresita, was her assistant. After two years Madame Carreno came to America on a concert tour and Phoebe was subsequently taught by the daughter and a male teacher. (2) While there she made many friends among the German people and wrote descriptions of the places she was invited to be as a guest. "She was asked to visit the lowly as well as some of the greater folks."

1. World Book, p. 4177. Vol. II - 1944

2. Article by Pauline Harbaugh

3. Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa., Frances Kimmel headstone (September 11, 1816 to May 19, 1896) and Phoebe Jane Forward Kimmel (1823-1898).

Her aunt remembered that when Phoebe came to visit her in 1930, she showed her a large box of her letters written while she was abroad. "They were as fine and as good as any travel letters that anybody ever wrote....I wanted to give those letters to her because they were such fine letters and about an interesting part of her life; but she asked me to destroy them and said that I made too much of her writing--she was so modest about herself."⁽¹⁾

The summers from June to September were not "teaching seasons" in Berlin and she took that time to see some of Europe. She was in Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Denmark, and of course, England and Scotland. She loved Switzerland in particular. At the St. John the Baptist school, they spoke only French in the dining room, where a French woman presided at the chief table, and Phoebe reported that her French served her well when abroad. Her aunt continued, "She was always a good student and worked over the things that she studied. Being among the Germans for so long, she spoke German nearly as well as English at that time." Her cousin, Rose Plough, wrote that her aunt, Pauline Harbaugh, knew Phoebe from her infancy and "they were upon terms of the utmost intimacy and affection."⁽¹⁾

In 1909, a young lady and friend of the Austin Garver's, Miss Ruth E. Hale, from Worcester, Mass., wrote of her visit to Austin Garver's summer home in Bridgeport, New Hampshire;⁽²⁾

"It is simply glorious here. It has been cold. We have kept a fire most all the time. It is just as cozy as can be to sit in the dark in the evening with a great open fire while Mr. Garver's niece plays some wonderful Chopin preludes and Schuman's Nocturne. She studied three years in Germany. Then when the fire dies down we pop corn over the coals."

She told how "Mr. Garver" had rented a piano from Plymouth, N.H., so Phoebe could play for them and that it had to be dragged up a six mile hill by horses. She related how every Sunday afternoon all the neighbors from the poverty-stricken farms would come to sit on the porch and listen to a concert by Phoebe through the open windows of the living room. The author visited Ruth Hale in Worcester and she remembered Phoebe well with great admiration.

1. Article by Pauline Harbaugh

2. Postcard written from Bridgeport, N.H. by Ruth Hale, 1909.

After Berlin, she returned to Paris to take a special music course but returned shortly after the first of the year to the United States. She was offered her old position at Wilson College in Chambersburg, but instead she chose to teach in Glendale College in Cincinnati, Ohio.⁽¹⁾ (Another cousin said it was Gambia, Ohio).⁽²⁾ The sources do not agree on her length of stay there, whether it was one or two years. However, her cousin Anne Neill Hague, mentioned that later Phoebe often returned to the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati for special courses from her home in Texas.⁽²⁾

From Ohio she came to Taylor, Texas, and resided in the home of her maternal aunt, Mrs. James Neill, in 1912.^{(2) (4)} According to church records of St. James' Episcopal Church at 614 Davis Street, in Taylor, Phoebe's name first appeared on the Communicant list of January 1, 1912, followed by a notation that her membership was transferred to All Saints Church. The name of the place was not legible but appeared to Rev. Raper to be "Muenster". It was undoubtedly Worcester, Mass., the home of her uncle, Rev. Austin Garver. This would coincide with information in his will, naming Worcester as her residence in 1918. A further notation in the church record showed that she returned to Taylor in 1920. The communicant list of November 1, 1927, contained her name.⁽³⁾

Throughout her life, Phoebe continued with her music, playing the organ for the services at her church, St. James' Episcopal Church, and giving music lessons. She established three Music Clubs and was regarded by the community as highly qualified and competent.⁽³⁾ Her name is preserved in the children's organization, the Garver Junior Music Club.⁽⁵⁾

Her residence in Taylor was at 621 Vance Street on the southwest

1. Article by Pauline Harbaugh
2. Letter from Anne Neill Hague, cousin.
3. Letter from Rev. J. Raper.
4. Obituary in Taylor paper. It stated the year of arrival in Taylor was 1910. Mrs. Mary Taylor and others dated 1912.
5. Letter from Ruth Mantor, May 23, 1983.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
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corner of 7th and Vance Streets. Here her friend, Mary Taylor, who was subsequently mentioned in her will, also gave music lessons in a studio in the home. (1)

In 1929 her comfortable little world began to crumble when she had a mastectomy performed, caused by breast cancer. (2) In 1932 she was forced to give up her active work because of ill health. (3) On July 30, 1934, Phoebe died in a hospital in Temple, Texas, (County of Bell) about 5:20 a.m. as the result of "Metastatic Cancer to Lump". She had been treated by her physician, Dr. M. Sueko, Jr., since February 16, 1926. Non medical information on the death certificate was furnished by J. W. Armstrong, an insurance man and dear friend. (4) The undertaker was Edward Pace, Temple. (2)

The Burial Records of St. James' Church showed that Phoebe was buried in the Taylor Cemetery on July 31, 1934, the day after her death, with the Rev. William M. Marmion officiating. Miss Ruth Mantor, who knew Phoebe and supplied much valuable information regarding her, said that Phoebe's grave is located on the Armstrong plot and is adjacent to her family plot in Taylor Cemetery.

In 1931 Phoebe wrote her will, designating J. W. Armstrong of the County of Williamson as her executor and bequeathing her property and estate to be held by him in trust for the following persons:

1. Such portion of her estate as was needed, or all of it, to her aunt, Mrs. Linn Harbaugh, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for her maintenance and support. If she died before Phoebe, the estate would be delivered to her cousin, Rose Plough, in Hatfield, Pennsylvania. (5)
2. Her musical library to the High School of Taylor, Texas.
3. Her household and kitchen furniture to her friend, Miss Mary Taylor.

It was witnessed by Kate Ford and H. C. Mantor.

The Garver family felt a great compassion and affection for this little girl throughout her life. She was especially close to her uncle, the Rev. Austin Garver, and his wife Sarah, visiting them

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1. Letter from Mr. A. M. Ahlgreen, 708 McClure, Taylor. April 21, 1983
 2. Death Certificate
 3. Letter from Mary Taylor. March 4, 1945
 4. Letter from A. M. Ahlgreen. He also mentioned that Mr. Armstrong had a blind wife and they were especially close friends to Phoebe.
 5. Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa. Linn Harbaugh (1860-1916) and Pauline Kimmel Harbaugh (1861-1947).

often in Worcester, Mass., and in New Hampshire. In 1918 when Austin wrote his will, he listed Phoebe as next of kin along with his brothers and sisters and as residing in Worcester, Mass. When Austin died in 1918 he arranged for \$5,000 to be placed in a trust in the Mechanics National Bank of Worcester with income therefrom to be paid to Phoebe during her life. When his widow Sarah died in 1930, she bequeathed \$200 to be paid in semi-annual payments to Phoebe for life. This will was written in 1927, placing Phoebe in Taylor, Texas, at that time.

Her grandmother, Sarah Coldsmith Garver, in her will of November 5, 1889, and probated June 21, 1902, designated that her estate was to go to Phoebe, "daughter of my deceased son Charles Garver, in case my husband Samuel precedes me in death."⁽¹⁾ Samuel outlived Sarah and the author does not have a record of his will, but his estate should have been sizable.

The will of another uncle, Theodore Franklin, written in 1925 and probated in 1929, bequeathed \$500 to Phoebe. When he died, Phoebe sent flowers to his funeral.

Undoubtedly the affluent John Anson also looked after this young lady, a favorite of her father's family.

Judging from the remarks of those who knew Phoebe Garver, she had to be a most lovely lady, inheriting the unselfishness, consideration, and sympathetic understanding of people from her father and the daintiness, the unusual charm, intellect, and quiet power of her mother. In appearance, Phoebe resembled both parents, "but was more like her father, who also was notably a handsome, fine looking man."⁽²⁾ Ruth Mantor remembered, "I don't think she was very tall and I do remember her dark hair and a smiling air of reserve."

Her cousin, Anne Neill Hague, who originally lived in Taylor, wrote: Phoebe was one of the most reserved persons, almost self effacing. She very seldom talked of herself or how she had accomplished the things she did. In fact, my mother with whom she made her home (Taylor) used to tease her sometimes about how she hated to talk of

1. Franklin County Court House Records.

2. Letter from Pauline Harbaugh. Postscript by Rose Plough. 1945

herself...I could go on for a long time saying what a fine noble, public-spirited woman she was and telling of the good she had done, all in that quiet modest way of hers."

Her best friend, Miss Mary Taylor, wrote on March 4, 1945: "She overcame tremendous difficulties and obstacles and changed the ideals and standards in both the teaching and appreciation of music from the mediocre to the highest."

On October 3, 1970, a former student and friend, Clara Stearns Scarbrough, presented the following Personal Recollection to the Taylor Wednesday Music Club of Taylor, Texas:

"Although she endeared herself to everyone she met and was widely known, Miss Phoebe Forward Garver was so modest that many of her friends knew little of her fascinating life and background. They do remember her charm, patience, and talents which enhanced a quiet but brilliant personality.

"My memories of Miss Garver are those of a grade school and high school music pupil. All of her students loved her dearly, but we did not begin to appreciate her, for young folks tend to accept rare privileges which come their way as natural and to be expected. Now we realize that she was one of the finer influences in our lives.

"Armed with the most competent professional training and gifted with sensitiveness and generosity, Miss Garver taught a tremendous number of Taylor students, and from many of them received no reimbursement either for their lessons nor for music which she furnished them. She would have contradicted the words "without reimbursement." She often said, when people remonstrated about this great generosity, that she remembered many difficult times in obtaining her own musical education and she considered that this gesture of hers was small payment indeed for help and encouragement which she once had received.

"Miss Garver organized and for years was the gentle guide of three music clubs in Taylor, tailored to reach all ages from the beginner to the adults of the area. The high quality of your club programs and activities was rarely found in places the size of Taylor in those days. Her deep love of music, her understanding of it, and her patience for detail and for perfection had an enormous impact upon many individuals and certainly upon your club.

"What an enormous light hers was to the club and to the community!"

What a wonderful legacy to leave -- AN ENORMOUS LIGHT!

Note: The information about Phoebe Garver and her parents is being sent to the Taylor Public Library, so her memory and existence will be preserved.

HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER
1720 (?) - 1798
Elizabeth (3)
1757-1828

SAMUEL I
1782-1853
Margaret Emrick
1785-1854

SAMUEL II
1821-1916
Sarah Goldsmith
1820-1902

T. Franklin
1845-1929

Charles L.
1843-1880

AUSTIN SAMUEL
1847-1918
Sarah Brackett
? - 1930

Martha Emma
1849 - ?

Sarah Alice
1851-1931

John Anson
1854-1936

No Children

- - -

AUSTIN SAMUEL GARVER
1847 - 1918

Circa 1917



Hickory.

Photo taken of Austin while
attending Andover College - 1871



Austin Garver Home in Worcester, Mass.
10 Roxbury Street

AUSTIN SAMUEL GARVER

Birth: December 12, 1847, Scotland, Pennsylvania⁽¹⁾
 Parents: Samuel (II) and Sarah Coldsmith Garver⁽¹⁾
 Marriage: Sarah Caroline Brackett, Braintree, Mass., August 2, 1881. (1)
 Children: None
 Death: June 20, 1918, Worcester, Mass.⁽²⁾
 Burial: Summer farm home, Bridgewater Hills near Plymouth, New Hampshire (3)

Austin Samuel Garver, the third child of Samuel (II) and Sarah Garver, was born December 12, 1847, in Scotland, Pennsylvania. He attended the Scotland grammar and high schools.⁽¹⁾ In 1864 he entered Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where his brother Franklin was a junior.⁽⁴⁾ While there he joined Phi Kappa Psi national fraternity (along with his two older brothers, Charles and Franklin, and cousin Martin L. Garver). He also was a member of Phrenakosmian, a literary society. After attending Pennsylvania College for two years, he transferred to Andover Theological Seminary, receiving his degree with the class of 1871 and then took an additional year of graduate work there.⁽¹⁾ At the time Austin attended Andover, Phillips Academy, Andover University and the Seminary were separate institutions governed by the same Board of Trustees. The Seminary was more heavily endowed and more prestigious than the others.⁽⁵⁾ Later Austin was responsible for his younger brother, John Anson, attending Phillips Academy. In 1890, he received an honorary A.M. degree from Pennsylvania College.⁽⁶⁾⁽²⁾

1. Worcester Telegram, June 21, 1918.
2. Obituaries, Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Mass., p. 151. Vol. 28, 1918.
3. Letter from Ruth Hale, Worcester, Mass. October 28, 1971.
4. Catalogue of Students of Penn. College for the Collegiate Year 1865-1866.
5. Note: In 1908 the Seminary left Andover and the Academy bought its buildings. The Seminary moved for a short period to Harvard then joined with Newton Theological Seminary. Letter from Dept. Archives, Phillips Academy Andover, Mass. Juliet R. Kellogg. October 22, 1976.
6. Catalogue of Officers, Alumni and Students in Penn. College, Gettysburg, Pa.

Marriage and Home Life

On August 2, 1881, Austin married Sarah Caroline Brackett of Braintree, Massachusetts. She was a member of a very old and distinguished New England family. They were both at that time 34 years old and Austin was preaching in Hopedale, Massachusetts. While there they lived in the parsonage, as he remarked in one of his letters. When they moved to Worcester, they built a new parsonage in 1890. This was a very large, three story home, which included a large stained glass window. The roof was put on and the frame erected while they were gone on one of their trips, despite carpenter strikes.

Upon his retirement, they built and moved into a large beautiful home at 10 Roxbury Street, Worcester. It was notable for its lovely wood, open stairwell, mantle pieces and lovely enclosed gardens and trees.⁽¹⁾ In 1927 the home was valued at \$20,000 for estate purposes and in Sarah's will, it was listed as \$46,000. By today's standards (1983), it would probably be listed as a \$500,000 home.

It was probably due to his marriage that Austin was able to nurture and entertain his expensive hobbies and tastes. Sarah received money from her family's estate⁽²⁾ and according to references in the diary and wills, they received financial aid from her brother, George Brackett, who lived in Brooklyn. It was undoubtedly this source that allowed Austin, on a minister's salary, to enjoy seven lengthy European trips.

In his diary, Austin speaks very warmly of George and apparently they were extremely close friends as well as in-laws.

"July 3, 1982--Sarah went to Brooklyn while I went to Anson's office...We dined in Brooklyn, where we stayed through the short afternoon and went on board the vessel in the evening."

In 1907 Austin wrote of an exchange of Marconigrams as he and George were aboard two separate ships. George's boat left at the same time as Austin's in New York, but was a faster vessel (Casonia). The charge for this oceanic byplay was 12 words for \$1.50.

1. Worcester Telegram, June 21, 1918.

2. Ruth Hall

In 1887 while in Rome, Austin spoke of receiving a letter from George and later on on August 7th in Thusis, George helped him develop films. In 1887 Austin wrote of their spending several weeks with George in Switzerland.

In Austin's will the 14th provision was:

"Whereas my brother-in-law George C. Brackett, New York City, made a deed of trust to Brooklyn Trust Co. wherein he made provisions for my wife and me, and gave certain gifts and property to my wife and me and was desirous that such property should ultimately revert to Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences of Brooklyn after decease of my wife and me, accordingly I bequeath to said Institute all property derived from Brackett's estate to me to be applied to purchase of exhibits for said Institute."

Sarah's will in provision 20, merely repeats the above request.

Austin and Sarah led a very full life. He apparently had such a zest for life and a high degree of sensitivity and energy that each day brought new challenges, new joys and participation. From all appearances, Sarah shared his interests with equal enthusiasm. In reading the accounts of his travels, it makes one tired to read of his complete schedule, with little time set aside for rest or relaxation.

Unfortunately, they had no children but both loved children and young people. Austin wrote that on one trip he carried Mrs. Grundy's baby up and down the deck. They sort of adopted a number of Worcester young ladies, including Ruth Hale, Mary Houghton, and Annie M. Harte, who were remembered in Sarah's will. Each summer they entertained them and their niece, Phoebe Garver at their summer home in New Hampshire. In 1890, Mary Houghton accompanied them to Europe.

Miss Hale wrote that "Often I was taken to the parsonage for Sunday dinner, so I could attend an opening exhibition at the Art Museum....Sometimes I spent the night in the parsonage following some entertainment at the church, as I lived some dis-

tance from the church." In talking to Miss Hale she spoke most lovingly of the Garvers and wrote that they said "they enjoyed my company, too."

When Austin died, the Worcester Telegram wrote this about his love for children.⁽¹⁾

"His love for children made him their friend from babyhood and his memory will long live in the Sunday School which has felt his kindly and inspiring influence for 30 years. Since his retirement as minister of the church he has been assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Sunday School...The last memory of him for many of the little folks who were his friends is the Memorial Day exercise of the Sunday School, which he planned and conducted. The children were then encouraged in their exercises by Rev. Mr. Garver's sympathy and ready appreciation."

There was another important member of the family -- their beloved dog, Trix -- a very photographed dog. From his pictures he appears to be a white terrier with black ears. Austin even had a portrait photograph made of himself and Trix, which was given to the church for the Minister's Study.⁽²⁾ On one trip Austin wrote to the family that he hoped Trix would remember them.

Besides his church and civic responsibilities, Austin was deeply involved with his family, which will be discussed later.

Another great source of happiness was their summer home in Bridgewater Hill, New Hampshire, six miles from Plymouth.⁽³⁾ This was a 40 acre farm on which was located a three story farm house perched on the top of a hill, built in the early 1800's with three fireplaces. In the front of the house was a porch where they ate suppers and they sat in the rocking chairs, where they could look

1. Worcester Telegram, June 21, 1918

2. Ruth Hall

3. The address was RFD #2, Plymouth, New Hampshire.

out on the oxen and the stone wall, made of boulders from the fields and the old fashioned well sweep and sun dial. The Garvers had restored the abandoned house and painted it red with white trim. Austin who loved flowers with a passion, had a large vegetable garden and planted hollihocks, sweet peas and many flowers. Miss Hale remembers him working barefoot in his gardens. Besides cultivating his favorite food, strawberries, wild strawberries grew in abundance. Ruth Hall, wrote to her mother, "We had strawberry short-cake made of wild strawberries....It is just beautiful here. The windows over the piarra (porch) are in my room. We had supper on the piarra. The water from the well is so good." She also told that there was always a pitcher of hot water brought to their door in the morning and evening for bathing. They always served wine at their dinners.

They had a beautiful view of the distant mountain ridges across the fields. Austin's father, Samuel, visited them and there are pictures of him sitting on the porch in the rocking chair with the dog at his side.

This was such a beloved place to Austin that he opted to be buried at the farm. Since there is no record of a burial place for Sarah, it is probable too, that her remains after cremation were buried there.

While in Rome in 1907, the romantic Austin reminiced:

"And from the garden under our window came the happy twitter and songs of many birds. I could shut my eyes when I heard one bird in particular and imagine that I was in Bridgewater listening to the fine careless rapture of a brown thrasher perched on top of one of Brother Morrison's trees. The air has been almost as warm as in spring at the farm..."

His Ministry and Religion

After he finished his college work, Austin was pastor of the Congregational Church in Hingham, Mass., from 1872 to 1875 and from there he went to Wakefield, Mass., from 1875 to 1880.

In 1880 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Hopedale, Mass., remaining there until 1883, when he came to the First Unitarian Second Parish Church on Court Hill in Worcester, Mass., on the occasion of their 100th anniversary. He held this pastorate until his resignation on January 22, 1910, which was the 25th

anniversary of his installation. After his resignation, he continued to take an active part in the work of the church and also preached frequently at the Church of the Unity, since that church was without a regular minister. ⁽¹⁾

"Dr. Garver resigned with no thought of assuming another pastorate and with no plans that would take him from Worcester, a city that he loved. He felt that his advanced years warranted his withdrawal from active service in the church and his resignation was accepted with sincere regret at a special meeting of the parish, called to take action upon it a few days after." ⁽¹⁾

"He was the director of the Unitarian Conference and always a prominent member of the Interdenominational Ministers' Association.... Under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Garver, the First Unitarian church became known throughout the denomination, a church that was broadminded, liberal, practical, and progressive, and a leader in the field of charitable work.....Dr. Garver spent all the years of his life since coming to Worcester in that city from preference. He was offered the presidency of the Meadville, Pa., theological school in March, 1902, but in spite of the fact that this was one of the most attractive places within the power of the Unitarian denomination to bestow, he declined the appointment."

In the Second Parish Church in Worcester, there hangs a lovely oil portrait of Austin painted by Miss Gertrude Fiske, Boston, in 1917. His long time friend, Ruth Hale, wrote, "The portrait in the church parlors is not good of him. He was so bored having to sit for it, that it doesn't have the warm gracious smile that was so typical of him."

On March 17, 1935, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. printed an article in their periodical entitled, "The First Five Ministers of the Second Parish..." by Thomas Harvey Gage. He wrote:

"It has always seemed to me that Dr. Garver exemplified the beauty of holiness. The indifference to the fine arts of living which the settlement of a new country inevitably produces, and the consequent idealization of mere utility is not conducive to the realization of the close relationship between religion and beauty. It remained for Dr. Garver to add to the virtues which make for a Christian life

1. Worcester Telegram and other Worcester paper, June 21, 1918.

this sense of beauty. Some thought that he devoted too much time and attention to his interest in art and to the various organizations and societies in Worcester devoted to art, but I think that Dr. Garver believed that these all were a part of true religion and that no one could be spiritually beautiful who did not cultivate the sense of beauty in his everyday life.

He sustained the fine traditions of society for a dignified service of worship, for honesty in religious belief and experience and for freedom from rancor or prejudice...."

He was very popular as a public speaker and in his quiet way was well known as an eloquent speaker and in great demand. The Antiquarian Society shelves are literally filled with hundreds of his speeches, many of which were memorials to the citizens of Worcester.

It is interesting to note that Austin was raised in a very strict Lutheran religious home environment and attended the Lutheran Pennsylvania College for two years. Then he transferred to Andover, where he undoubtedly was influenced by the New England Puritan religious trend. Or, perhaps he was influenced beforehand, which prompted his move -- we shall never know.

However, to better understand Austin's church affiliations, one should understand the history of the various churches. The Puritan movement originated with the Church of England in the 16th Century and they derived their name because they wanted to "purify" the established English church of "papalistic" survivals of its Roman Catholic heritage, such as kneeling at communion, using the sign of the cross, observance of holy days and they also took a dim view of bishops.

By the time of the American Revolution they were virtually the only religious body in New England with the exception of Rhode Island where Baptists under Roger Williams had established their haven. In their churches each congregation settled all questions for itself by democratic vote of its membership. Because of this emphasis on self-government by the local congregation, descendants of the Puritans came to be called "Congregationalists".

Although their Calvinist ascetisism demanded simplicity in church architecture, their conscience found no offense in tall steeples because it was felt they pointed skyward to God -- a notable blessing to America and New England villages.

Congregationalism placed its stamp on American history in many other ways. Many of the founding fathers and notable American figures, such as John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, John Marshall, Henry David Thoreau, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were Congregationalists and their insistence on democracy in political government directly reflects their church government tradition.⁽¹⁾

They also were great founders of schools and colleges, creating among others such renowned institutions as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley. They also can take credit for America's unique national holiday, Thanksgiving.

Over the years Congregational churches edged further and further away from the strict Calvinism of the original Puritans and became relatively liberal in theology.

In 1819 a Congregational faction led by Ralph Waldo Emerson, broke away to form a separate denomination, which they called "Unitarians", because they objected to the traditional "Trinitarian" concept of God. This movement flowered rapidly and a number of Congregational Churches became Unitarian. Thomas Jefferson once inaccurately predicted that within a generation all Americans would be Unitarians. The movement peaked at about 200,000 parishioners.

Early Unitarians continued to speak of Jesus as "Our Savior" but by 1900 few Unitarians attributed to Jesus any status other than that of a human teacher.⁽¹⁾

These beliefs are pointed out because they explain the reason for some of Austin's statements to be found in his diaries on his European trips and show the evolution of his ministerial career.

1. Ludington Daily News, Ludington, Mich. October 8, 1973.
 "Descendants of the Puritans" by Louis Cassels, UPI Senior Editor.

Appearance

Austin was a very handsome man. His classphoto taken in Haverhill showed him to have thick dark hair, with a moustache and long mutton chop side burns. His hair was nicely trimmed in the back. Later on we have a picture of him when he was in Worcester and his beard was now full and slightly grayed. The moustache was fuller and around his eyes were wrinkles which made him look as though he was about to break out into a full smile and that mischief had lurked behind those brown eyes.

According to his passport, issued May 16, 1895 (#24149) he listed his characteristics as follow:

47 years
5'8"
Medium forehead
Brown Eyes
Straight Nose
Medium mouth
Round Chin
Black Hair
Dark Complexion
Round Face

Health

Judging from his letters, Austin appeared to have super human stamina and energy with a compulsive vitality which drove him into action at all times. However, he was plagued by what he called his "fiend" and "personal demon" -- asthma. He told of his frequent difficulty in catching his breath, having to sit up all night in order to breathe.

"I have suffered very much for want of breath....I could bear the worst horrors of sea sickness without a murmur, when I knew that I did not have this demon to throttle me."

In 1844, he told of getting relief with mustard plasters and cigarettes of medicated paper -- a "very effective" source of relief. He was impatient with his infirmities.

He walked long distances when everyone rode and was an ardent bicyclist.

Austin and His Family

Austin was the sentimentalist of the family -- the loving, obedient son, the doting uncle, and the devoted brother. He was more demonstrative and showed his inner feelings more than the other members of the family. He seemed particularly close to the family living in the East, his brother John Anson and his family, and spoke often of his sister Emma and her boys, and Jane, his brother Charles' widow. He always spoke lovingly of his parents, especially his mother, and complained bitterly when he did not receive mail and called it an "enchanting hour" when he read their letters.

"When any of you go to Europe, and I am at home, I hope to treat you very differently....Three letters in seven weeks and you may well believe that I think it very strangeWith love to all and especially to those who have thought to write to me..."

At times he seemed homesick for his family--

"It did my heart good to see the grain wave in the wind, as it does in Pennsylvania fields."

"We have had a lovely summer. We are sorry that it is at an end, but glad that we are going back home where we are nearer to you all." (Sept. 3, 1887)

"Your letters seemed to bring you all very near. The ocean did not stretch between us. It was like a visit from each one. I was hungry for such communication after two months and a half without a word...Our friends and family are dearer than the finest scenery."

In 1907 upon hearing of the death of Mrs. Brewster, Rebecca's mother (wife of John Anson), he wrote with sympathy and understanding.

"We were very sorry to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Brewster. How very sad all the circumstances were! We sympathize with Anna and Rebecca in the loss of one so near to them. Year by year we grow more sensible of the greatness of the losses we have or shall have. It is too late for us to replace them, and when they are taken away, nothing is left and life becomes more and more a memory."

Austin seemed to be the only member of the family, besides his Uncle Daniel, who was interested in the history and genealogy.

He made reference to finding persons with the Gerber name in Frankfort and the nearby area "where, according to Uncle Daniel's opinion, when he was here about 30 years ago, that our ancestor emigrated to America." (Aug. 23, 1887)

Family "Budget" Letters and Travels

One of Austin's greatest pleasures in life was his travel. After each day's adventure, he wrote a letter home to his family, telling his impressions. These were distributed to his parents and brothers and sisters and each added their own personal letter-calling it the Budget Letter. Later these were all typed and bound in seven editions in Worcester in 1926. Copies of these books were made by Robert Garver (son of George) and are in the author's files and would provide enjoyable reading for anyone interested in the Garver family history.

These letters are as intimate and revealing as a young girl's diary. He bared his innermost thoughts and personality for his family and future generations a hundred years later to read.

In these volumes was found a page, written by Daniel Garver, uncle of Austin, showing the itinerary of his travels in Europe and the Holy Land in 1857. Austin apparently used this as a guide for his trips.

His trips with Sarah were as follows:

The Trips

- 1884--June 28 to September 6. Montreal-England-Scotland-France
- 1887--June 12 to September 16. Holland-Switzerland-Italy-Germany-Belgium
- 1890--June 26 to September 7. Germany-Italy
- 1892--July 3 to September 4. Scotland-England
- 1895--June 10 to August 30, 1896. Gibraltar-Tangiers-Spain-France-Italy-Holy Land-Greece
- 1899 June 14 to September 5. Bicycle Trip. Scotland-England-Holland-Germany
- 1907--January 13 to May 13. Italy

Personality

Because of his extensive letters, Austin Garver has been analyzed, scrutinized and dissected more closely than any of the other Garvers in this study. And in the author's opinion, he has emerged as a most delightful endearing man, whom I would have liked to know and whose friendship and affection I would have cherished.

It would be difficult to list all of his appealing traits but to name a few -- He was dynamic, intelligent, sensitive, loving and lovable, patriotic, intellectually curious, cultured, considerate, vitally interested in everything about him, energetic, conscientious, unselfish with his talents, aesthetic in his love of flowers, art, music, and architecture, naïve, unspoiled by the opportunities afforded him, kindly, loyal and filial to his family, efficient, exuberant, adventurous, proper, perhaps sometimes stuffy, dapper, organized, skeptical, obsessed with details, not averse to changes, rugged, optimistic.

On the other side, there were times when he appeared to be-- outspoken and intolerant of other's beliefs, ways of life and opinions. He was snobbish about organized tours, saying that "nothing is more ridiculous than to admire by command." (Bayonne, France) He made snap judgments about people -- sic, "Frenchmen seem to be intelligent, judging from books they read."

He was such a gentle man, he deplored the violence of the bullfight in Spain, although he found it exciting. He found the racing in Egypt (wrestling on donkeys) "not entertaining and very rough." He was interested in all people and wrote constantly of what the natives of the different countries were doing, what they were wearing, singing and saying. He wrote especially of funerals, weddings and schools.

On his 48th birthday, December 12, 1895, he wrote, "Two more years I shall be 50; reminds me, in spite of feeling to the contrary that I am no longer young. I don't see where all these years have gone to so fast -- but I don't wish them back, as I hold with Browning that 'the best is yet to be.'"

Although he made references to the times he and Sarah "laughing heartily," he did not seem to show much of a sense of humor in his letters.

There also was evidence that this outgoing man was basically shy. He wrote:

"Aug., 30, Holland. -- At seven o'clock I made a call upon Prof. Kuenen, a celebrated Dutch Scholar who has done so much for the better understanding of the Old Testament. I felt so much indebted to his books that I wanted to see the author. He is almost an old man, with nearly white hair and

very pleasant and friendly in his manner. He speaks English fairly well. I dreaded the call, but am now very glad that I had the courage to make it."

When he received letters from his home, he expressed surprise and pleasure that they said they had missed him and were looking forward to his return.

From London he wrote, "I couldn't help a feeling of strangeness, almost of dread, as I went along among the crowds and some aspects of the life of the great city, glimpses of which were quite terrifying to my unsophisticated nature, seemed altogether dreadful."

In 1907 he told, "We have had one social dissipation which was nearly the death of us. Our friend, Mr. Hammond, invited us to lunch. There were to be present also the Marchese Cilea and his wife....We had never been at such close contact with a real live Marchese before, but found him just like other people." This naïveté is surprising in such a well traveled gentleman.

Travel in those years was difficult and having mail, money and trunks forwarded a major hardship. However, Austin met those hardships and the many errors involved with a nonchalance, and optimism and inter-laced those inconveniences with attendance at festive fairs and fiestas. He wrote in 1892, "We can enjoy one's petty misfortunes when they are all in the past."

Austin had so many interests and there were so many facets to his personality that one has to conclude that he was many persons wrapped into one.

He had the eyes of an artist. Besides being a devout lover and a well-informed connoisseur of the arts, he saw the beauty and drama of his surroundings. In his travels, he invariably described a sunset, the sea shore, a group of children, workers in the field as a "picture" - as if he wanted to record it in his mind and heart for posterity. This innate urge was probably responsible for his dedication to his photographic hobby. Art was probably the most important material factor in his life.

In 1907, upon visiting Michaelangelo's statue of Moses in Rome, he wrote, "I felt the marvelous strength and beauty of the statue as never before." On August 13, 1884, after visiting the Louvre, he wrote simply, "It was the richest pleasure."

His knowledge of art made him speak of various artists with the ease as if he were speaking of a personal friend.

His criticism of "modern" artists in 1887 in Amsterdam, proved his judgment of art --

"But the Rembrandt, especially the celebrated Night Watch and a portrait of an old woman, the corporation pictures of Van Der Helst, Franz Hals and others....make a collection that is almost unequalled in interest. It may not be the most correct taste, but we got nearly as much enjoyment out of this gallery as any that we have visited. Even the modern pictures were excellent and interesting in our eyes."

He had the spirit and energy of a Marco Polo. His insatiable desire to visit and understand every ruin, every church, every painting, every sight in each hamlet and place he visited was obvious by his strenuous schedules. One could feel the tremendous drive he exerted from early morning to evening as he arranged and re-arranged their itinerary. No excursion was too tiring or mountain too high to scale, whether he traveled by foot, by donkey or horseback. Ahead there was always a trophy to be won.

His energy was boundless and if nothing was planned during his travels, he rode around the city on a tram. He left no stones unturned and never stopped learning, appreciating each experience.

"September 28, 1895. Marseilles -- We had two hours between trains and had a lovely time. There is a quiet road along the river, shaded with trees, with stone seats placed along at intervals. There we sat in the utmost enjoyment, with the green river flowing without a ripple between the white rocks and under the arches of the aqueduct. On the opposite side of the river was a vineyard and the voices of the man and women picking the grapes were the only sounds that disturbed the absolute silence."

When reading this one can hear the silence. This gives an example of their relaxation -- with two hours between trains, they still made the most of their times and sought and found this peace. They were an amazing couple.

In 1895 he describes climbing to the top of a pylon in a temple, 60 feet high by an easy stone stairway.

Their trips were not without danger. He describes a pack horse trip -- "As we were passing a number of pack horses, I was on the outside above a steep bank, one of the horses came towards me and nearly pushed me over the bank...It was only a little fright."

On August 21, 1892 in Oxford, he wrote, "When we got to the river and saw the boats and bright water, we thought - why not row down? We soon secured a boat and for reasons of personal comfort, because I was not dressed for such exercise, a man to row the same. We had a beautiful hour on the Thames. It was almost like being in a gondola, the water was so quiet, the river hardly having any current, and the sky was so blue. The banks are low and the country flat, out to some gentle hills that line the valley. Men were fishing all along the banks, without catching anything." A word picture.

He had the exuberance of a child on Christmas morning. No traveler, whether experienced or a novice, could surpass his enthusiasm or happiness in his discoveries. His daily accounts were filled with superlatives, although often contradictory, as there were many "most beautiful evenings", the "most impressive scenery of all", "my most favorite", etc. This trait has to be a great part of his charm. He would ecstatically dart from one toy (sightseeing treasure) to another, exclaiming on its beauty or some times expressing his disappointment that this "gift" did not measure up to his expectations, but never losing his joy of the season.

He had the tenderness of a Naturalist -- His extraordinary love of flowers was noted at all times. A field of wild flowers, which he could call by name and describe, would lift his spirits more than a great monument. He would stop in the midst of a tedious hurried trip to pick flowers and at times he sent these plants to his home. They seemed to have a relationship to his beloved mother to whom he was so devoted and he often reminisced how he wished she could be there to see them.

"I never saw anything so beautiful as the long roll of the magnificent waves, as they rose higher and higher, curled over, fringed with spray and dashed into a torrent of foam," he wrote, watching the ocean from the rock of the Virgin, August 4, 1895.

In his letters he often described the full moon, starlit nights and an eclipse.

While at a camp at Jenin -- "I cannot make you believe half of the beauty of the flowers; the cyclamen grows everywhere among the rocks, and the scarlet flowers which we thought was a poppy, but which is an anemone, grows in the great profusion everywhere; it is as large as a tulip, and the hillsides are simply gorgeous with it. At one place we saw a whole field of blue lupines, looking much like a larkspur. And where we lunched the ground was thick with forget-me-nots and a little white flower like the Star of Bethlehem was just beginning to bloom."

He had the freedom of spirit of a Sailor at sea or a Butterfly in a meadow -- He unashamedly often spoke of how he and his Sarah were "spellbound" and "enchanted." He made their simple picnic lunches, which they carried in their basket on their excursions, seem like a festive occasion -- whether eaten under a laurel tree on the mountainside or on the damp floor in the corner of an Egyptian temple, sharing their food with a starving dog. He made a box of strawberries sound like the greatest delicacy, a glass of wine, a vintage champagne.

He had the mentality of an Historian -- All of his travels were inspired and enriched by the history and anthropology of the locale. He related himself to the past and was thrilled by this transition. While traveling in France he was a student of its history and wrote in glowing admiration that Napoleon was the greatest genius of all times. When in the Holy Land, it seemed his elation was more heightened by his historical knowledge that he was walking on the same hallowed ground trod by the Biblical characters he knew so well - rather than the religious reaction that might be expected.

He had the Pen of an Author -- His budget letters to his family contained melodic and graphic descriptions that transported his readers to the events and places he wrote about and allowed them to re-live his experiences. His outstanding ability to recreate a situation would have assured him success and fame in the field of literature if he had chosen that field. His command of language was exceptional and varied.

He had the Charisma of a Pied Piper -- His letters through the different years made reference to the people he and Sarah acquired as traveling companions. It is interesting to note that they are all ladies.

"We said goodbye to the three women who have travelled in our train since we left Naples. They have been good travelling companions and we have been glad to be of some help to them, but we are not sorry to be by ourselves again."
(March 27, 1896 - Athens)

Port Said - January 5, 1896 -- "The lone woman, our fellow passenger, who was on her way to Cairo, and was much troubled by this unexpected change of plan, came to me and begged that I would take her under my protection. She is, it appears, the wife of an English clergyman, and is going to visit her daughter. So I am picking up stray women one by one and am travelling in true Turkish style, with my harem to accompany me."

Greece -- "We find the people in this house very pleasant. Mrs. Jacobi, is, I think, the most interesting woman I ever saw. It is marvellous how she remembers all that she reads, and she has a phenomenal gift of conversation. The young girl students are very delightful; they are so full of fun and nonsense that no one would think of them as devoted to Greek or archaeology. Two of the pleasantest people, Mr. and Mrs. Doane (of Doane College, Nebraska) went away yesterday, much to our regret." (April 19, 1896)

May 8 -- "At dinner this evening, in speaking of our trip, I casually suggested to Mrs. Jacobi that she should go along with us, not dreaming that she would do so. But she at once said she would go, and we are delighted at the prospect of having her company."

Pensione in Greece -- "Prof. Wheeler of Cornell, sub-director of American School and his not very amiable wife, Prof. Doane and his wife from Doane College in Nebraska, Miss Walton, an old Worcester friend of ours, Miss Reed, and Miss Emerson, a grandniece of Ralph Waldo Emerson and an exceedingly entertaining girl, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and her daughter of New York, and an Englishwoman. At the small table are 5 Americans, travellers like ourselves, one of whom is a Dr. Daniell, a woman physician from New York and a friend of Dr. Jacobi."
(April 3, 1896)

He had the ears of a Musician -- His letters orchestrated the song of the nightingale, the bray of the donkey, the croak of the

frogs, the stillness of the night, the cries of the street vendors and many other sounds that would escape the average person -- and composed a symphony of words. Moreover, even as a minister, his principal motivation to attend and consequently evaluate the churches he visited, appeared to lie in the quality of its music. His love for music was further shown in his attendance and appreciation of the opera and concerts.

On June 29, 1895, when Sarah and Austin were in Toledo, Spain, they attended a cathedral and he wrote about the music furnished by a choir, orchestra and organ.

"This was in the highest degree noble and affecting. It was what such music should be, and impressed one like the celebration of something indescribably sublime and majestic, something overwhelming in its greatness and glory."

In France he describes a church service in a small village, "I was impressed by the simplicity and earnestness of the service, and especially by the singing. There was something very tender and pathetic and hearty in it. As I sat under the trees outside, it touched my heart."

In England in 1892 he wrote, "The music was simply heavenly. The voices sounded so soft, so ethereal, as quite to carry one away from all thought of the world. I am sure that nothing on earth could be more beautiful or esthetically impressive."

While in Europe he attended his first ballet which he described as "a kind of pantomime and dance. I never saw anything so graceful as the movements or so beautiful as the ensemble."

In Italy he and Sarah attended the orchestra concerts for 10¢ admission and 10¢ more for a good seat. He noted that the people were very attentive and that it is said that Italians do not like German music but they insisted on having Wagner's Walkyrie repeated.

In 1907 they attended the opera, which Austin said he had attended twice before and Sarah once. "We should have gone oftentimes, but it does not begin till nine o'clock, and we who usually go to bed about that hour, could not think of being out till after midnight...The best singers all go to America...but it was good enough to give me a great deal of pleasure."

He had the zeal of a Scholar -- In each country they visited they worked very diligently trying to learn the language. They enrolled in classes in some countries; in others, they stayed in pensiones and advised their hosts, they wanted no English spoken to them.

In 1896 in Greece, Austin wrote, "Most of our time is given to our studies. Sarah is studying French with a French woman... and I continue with my Greek." He wrote that he eventually was reading stories and newspapers with considerable ease. The daughter of the house where they stayed was his teacher at 30¢ per lesson. (Other costs were 12¢ for a carriage drive to the lesson.)

In 1907 he told of taking Italian lessons every day and commented that it was "painful business to try to talk." In order to improve his language, he attended a course of lectures on Italian painting by Professor Venturi, who is the greatest living authority on that subject. "I have attended two of his lectures, and you can imagine my satisfaction and surprise, too, in being able to understand nearly everything he said." In Italy he studied at a Berlitz School.

While living in a pensione in Florence he said, "Now we are surrounded by Germans, very pleasant people too. As it is, our German revives, and I am half angry with myself to feel that I could speak it more easily than Italian. The words and phrases come more naturally, perhaps because they have been lying longer in my brain." It is known that Austin was required to learn German at Pennsylvania College, but one wonders from this comment if German was spoken in their home.

Speaking of learning languages he wrote,

"I wish I could have done thirty years ago what I am attempting now. But there is no use in regrets and I should be happy even now. One might as well wish that as anything else that is not likely to come true. As Browning says, "One must have a bliss to die with, or what is heaven for."

Wherever possible Austin attended schools in different countries to observe their educational processes.

When living in Biarritz for seven weeks with a French family

of three sisters, not one word of English was spoken. For this they paid 8 francs a day plus more for a candle to "light us to bed." They took daily French lessons for 3 francs or 60¢. While there he enjoyed a book, "Sans Famille", given to him by his brother Anson. He wrote, "We owe a great deal to Anson for giving us such an excellent book for our purpose."

In 1899, he listed some of the books he was reading, "Ben Hur," "Tale of Two Cities," "Bains' Education," "Alice in Wonderland," "Adventure of Phillip," "Sans Famille" and the "Golden Treasury."

The book, "Golden Treasury," became a constant companion of Austin and Sarah through the years. In 1907 aboard ship S.S. Cantonia, he wrote, "I have my GOLDEN TREASURY at hand, that 'fountain of immortal drink'. I have been trying to appreciate Shakespeare's Sonnets, which never have appealed to me. I have learned one by heart each day, the first thing in the morning... They are great and lovely lines, miracles of expression but I have not got to the point where I feel them as a whole, as I feel some of Milton's or Wordsworth's. Still it is a real pleasure to learn them and each day I have looked forward to the new adventure the next morning."

In 1909 their young friend, Ruth Hale, said that when she went to visit the Garvers in New Hampshire, she was expected to learn a verse a day from the book, as he had. Upon Sarah's death in 1935, she bequeathed the book to Miss Hale. In it was a slip of paper, "For SCG -- A Guide for A Traveller through 'the realm of gold.' From a glad fellow-traveller."

He had the Optimism of Pollyanna -- The inevitable setbacks of travel didn't dampen his spirits. When their boat was stuck on a sandbar in the River Nile, he rationalized it couldn't have happened at a better time because of the beauty of the surroundings. A ticket mixup at Cook's with its subsequent delay was a blessing because of a storm. Instead of being upset by the delay on the Nile he wrote:

"We couldn't have a finer place for a little stay. The Mountains to the east, a high range of bare sandstone cliffs, are very beautiful in the afternoon sun, and the line of trees on the other side are heavy and dark with their own shadow as the sun is behind them."

He had the Tongue of a Poet -- The beauty and ugliness of his world and newly found horizons were recorded in his beautiful prose in a way to move the most blase reader.

On September 4, 1895, in France he describes some trees: "The old beeches are very remarkable. Enormous trunks five or six feet in diameter, and not much more than ten feet high, gnarled, knotted and distorted, support an immense top of twisted, crooked, interlaced branches. The winds and snows have tormented them for ages, and they are scarred and battered veterans of a thousand battles. I never saw such trees and despair of giving any idea of how they look or of how they lean and hang as if writhing in torment."

Biarraitz, August 26, 1895 -- So aware of his surroundings -- "Even the frightful bray of the donkey which has so often wakened us at five o'clock in the morning, softens into something like music. So with all the noisy street cries which resound from morning till night -- the fish women with their round baskets on their heads; the woman who shouts "es pommes, des poires, des prunes, a bon marche" trying to get customers for her apples, pears, and plums; the newspaper man and the vendor of kerosene oil, with the startling "tut-tut-tut" of their brass horns; the bakers in clean white dress, crying "broiche, pain au lait"; the man carrying a can of ice cream and shouting "via la glace" the man who passes through the street every few days, and beats a tin pan with a wooden spoon and announces that in his cart are to be found all kitchen and house-keeping goods; the travelling peddler, with a wagon packed full of cloth and bed spreads, and spoons at fifteen cents the half dozen and in fact almost everything you want to buy, the blind beggar who sings, filling the street with his robust voice, the mumbling beggar, who stands at the door and mutters prayers till something is given him; even the cross voice of the old man who lives in the house opposite to ours, chimes in with all the rest making a kind of symphony of the busy and active life of the street." (67)

As a Foreign Political Observer -- Austin does not hesitate to state his views, although his predictions were proven false.

(273-1895) On Washington's Birthday -- in quarantine aboard ship at Beyrouth. U.S. cruiser came into harbor firing a salute of 15 or 20 guns. Covered with flags and streamers.. Large French battle ship gaily decorated with colors with

the Stars and Stripes at the masthead...Own ship - Captain run up every bit of bunting on board and a Star Spangled Banner streaming from the main mast. (S. S. Hungaria). "It does one good to see the old flag, even if one feels ashamed and indignant at the conduct of the Jingo patriots at home. At lunch the Captain, at whose table we sit, brought out a bottle of wine of Mt. Lebanon, in honor of the day; our little party had each a taste of it."

(406-July 3, 1896)--Paris--"The political news from home the last few months has been very depressing, and now the news of the enthusiasm at St. Louis over the gigantic humbug McKinley is altogether discouraging. And the worst of it is that we shall all be obliged to vote for him, as there is nothing to be expected from the crazy Democrats. If ever there was a triumph of deadly commonplace, it seems to me that we have it in the nomination of McKinley. One would think it impossible that a man who represents absolutely nothing, who has done less than nothing in his whole political career, who has been on the wrong side of the financial question from the start, who has a mind of the narrowest and most ordinary capacity, should ever have been elected to such a position. But politics is a queer game, and McKinley knows how to play it."

(410) "The Fourth of July passed off quietly here, except a considerable display of the Stars and Stripes by hotels and shops. We thought of McKinley and kept still. I see by the papers today that the Democrats have declared for free silver. That ought to put an end to the Democratic party, as there will be a revolt all over the country."

(52-1907) "I noticed today in a London paper that the Standard Oil Co. has been convicted on more than a thousand counts of breaking the laws. I read the account with great satisfaction....It is an evidence that the administration has substantial grounds for its course in seeking to regulate some of these great enterprises. I suppose Standard Oil People will curse the administration for interfering with business. It seems to me, a plain outsider, that the reckless, speculative, cut throat methods of business, are responsible for the troubles...." (One wonders what John Anson's view would be of this opinion - since his firm was involved with utilities and big business.)

1884

"Politics seem very queer. Blaine seems very offensive and odious."

The Unitarian Minister in Europe

In analysis, based on the family travel letters, of this charming, vivacious, warm man -- Austin Garver -- one found a God-loving man but did not detect a religious fervor in his character as one would expect to find in a minister of puritan persuasion living in the 1800's. He was liberal in his viewpoints on most subjects and did not adhere to the severity of the original Puritan fathers, but was extremely critical of the other forms of religion.

In discussing his outspoken attitudes, one should bear in mind that he was writing a personal letter to a family of different religious affiliations. His normal tact and diplomacy would have perhaps prevented him from being so frank with his friends and acquaintances.

Also, in examining this, one should consider the historical background of the Unitarian Church and that when he entered its ministry, the Unitarian Church was only 50 years old, having been organized as an intellectual revolt from the rigid teachings of Calvinism. Today prejudice against organized religious groups, such as Roman Catholicism, is considered to be a bigoted, biased, and somewhat despicable trait. However, in those days it was the basis for the religious reformations and considered to be a noble crusade. After all, Austin's ancestors were devout followers of Luther in Germany and Switzerland and had come to America in 1733 to enjoy religious freedom.

According to his diaries, he visited practically every Catholic Church or cathedral in every town he visited, for the purpose of hearing the music and to study the architecture and works of art, all of the time seemingly hating every aspect of the service, as much the last time as the first. He could not accept the ritual of any service without commenting on the "gibberish", "tomfoolery", "tawdry gilt" and referring to the relics as "rubbish" and the doctrine as "religion for children." He did not feel the need to go to church for devotion purposes.

He did mellow enough in later years (1907) to accept and compliment the comfort and solace it gave to the "ignorant" and admired in a rather superior, but very sensitive way, the blind faith of the poor and the peasants.

"Rome -- We went into the church of St. Agostino one morning. There is a famous statue of the Madonna and child there...I could not help being deeply impressed by the sight of a constant stream of people, young and old, the poor and the well dressed, who stopped a moment, kissed the foot, touched the forehead to it, then kissed it again. One poor woman approached on her knees....put up her hand to caress the marble drapery, just as a child might put up its hand to touch its mother's cheek. I couldn't but wonder what sense of need, what sense of protection was in that seemingly unconscious gesture. It seemed to me very sincere, and very human."

"Once I suppose I would have thought, what superstition and idolatry, and have turned away with a self-satisfied amazement. But I believe there is a better view than that. I have less respect than ever for priestly pretensions of any kind, Protestant or Catholic, and I hope a better understanding of the human heart. I have to ask myself what that calm, gracious Madonna represents in the minds of the people. What a world of brightness and beauty and satisfaction, a world that contains all that they most lack; and not only a world of blessed things far off, but the assurance of one that is near and real. I think if we could get near enough to appreciate the simple human meaning of such observances, we should not find them so very strange as they seem, not this poor woman's stretching her hands up to caress the marble Madonna, any more idolatrous than Tennyson's stretching his "lame hands of faith" to what seemed to him the symbol of the great reality."

To me, this revealed a very good and warm side, ever perhaps consiliatory, despite his church beliefs.

As much as he relished and was exuberant over his trip to the Holy Land, he admitted his skepticism would not allow him to accept some sacred landmarks, such as in the Church of Holy Sepulchur, and proclaimed there was no reality or edification in it. However, he accepted the landmarks of the Old Testament without question, as well as the uncelebrated locales pointed out by their guide:

"We passed the wall -- where the Wise Men saw the Star."

"We came to the end of town and looked down on the fields where the shepherds were watching their sheep and the angels appeared to them."

(Jaffa) - "We passed the rock where Andromeda was charmed by Perseus and went through the narrow channel at the exact spot where Jonah went out on that eventful voyage..."

"We saw the house of Simon the Tanner, where Peter had the vision of the sheep -- birthplace of Sampson."

"It is no wonder that Jesus loved this place and made it his home. To see as we have done today, the paths which He travelled over, the kind of villages which He visited, the flowers which He noticed by the wayside, so brilliant that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, has made His life here seem very real and natural."

"You can imagine how very interesting all this is to me and how real the old stories become, as they take their setting on the landscape."

"It was there that Jesus descended that last night after the supper, it could not have taken him a half hour to reach that enclosure where there are some cypress trees and a few old olives. That is the garden of Gethsemane, and the mountain above ...is the Mount of Olives. It was not the beauty of the scene that I was thinking, but of the awfulness of that tragedy. I wondered why Jesus stopped there, instead of going on as on other evenings; just beyond the hill lay Bethany and friends and perhaps safety. Could he not bear the terrible burden any longer, or did he resolve to face the danger there and not attempt to run away from it? The whole of that bitter scene was brought home to me with tremendous force."

One notices how naturally he spoke of Biblical events and Jesus to his family and the effect on him of seeing these places.

While he ridiculed and scorned the rituals of St. Peters and other cathedrals, including the Sacra Santa with its steps, he visited and re-visited these places frequently and was filled with admiration. He wrote how they went one time to St. Peters and sat about at different points to let the "church make its impression on us.... I stood under the dome and tried to imagine that I could look up nearly 400 feet but it would not seem so high. I walked around one of the pillars....and the circumference was 90 paces." Not only did he enjoy seeing the edifice but he wanted to "feel" it too.

Rather than censure him for his intolerance, the era and his position as a Puritan minister should be considered. Obviously he felt he would have been untrue and unfaithful to his beliefs -- in the eyes of his family and to himself -- to remain silent. In 1895, he stated, "The altars with their excessive decorations do not appeal to the Puritan and Protestant taste. In short, he declared in 1907, "I should say if you wanted to retain any respect for the Catholic Church as an institution, stay away from Rome." (Harsh words.)

He did not limit his criticism to the Roman church exclusively as he was not at all sympathetic to the Presbyterian and Anglican churches either. On Aug. 6, 1892, at St. Andrews, he said, "It doesn't seem to me that the services which John Knox rendered to Scotland were such as to entitle him to the unmixed gratitude of posterity. He gave severity and bigotry the supremacy, and these were the last qualities which the Scottish character needed."

In London, after visiting an English church he wrote:

"I cannot express the feeling made upon me by a large congregation, as nearly prostrate as they could get, crying, "Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders." The whole Litany is an expression of terror. There is not one note of trust in it, not one accent of the beautiful teaching of Jesus....I would rather go with Jesus in believing that God is a Father than with the English that believes him to be the opposite....The sermon was as good a discourse as I have heard in many a day..... no ecclesiastical or theological pretense about it.... the theme denied that Divine favor can be won by anything except the truth and sincerity of life and conduct."

Signs of the Times

These wonderful volumes written by Austin Garver as very personal letters to his family will probably not ever be read in their entirety by anyone besides myself. Besides, the insight into the character and mind of one Austin Garver, they also afford a reader to have a small peek at life and the habits of those early days, so I shall pass on a few of Austin's daily comments.

In 1892, Austin tells of the July 4 Menu on the ship consisting of Puree of chicken ala George Washington, Consomme ala Christopher Columbus, Columbia River Shark with New England Sauce, Cutlets ala J. G. Blaine, and Mugwump Haggis. Upon their arrival in New York, they learned from the New York Sun, on September 4, of the great danger from cholera and the President's Proclamation.

Seasickness was common to every sailing and yet Austin could enjoy the reported whales and porpoises and remarked that one never wearies of it and is always impressed by the wonder and strangeness of it.

On July 7 in Scotland he was horrified to read of the strike in Pittsburgh among Carnegie's men. "Carnegie himself is here in Scotland, giving libraries to towns and acting the part of benefactor to the county. Two beautiful busts of Scott and Burns were presented by Carnegie and his wife."

On July 10, 1892 -- "The maid has just come into the room, after 9 o'clock to light the gas."

In Dunkeld, Scotland -- "A more beautiful lawn one could not imagine and as an indication of the care taken of it, a horse that was led across wore large leather shoes to prevent his marking the grass."

August 18, 1892 in London -- "The streets have been in a shockingly bad condition. The wooden paving holds the water and mud and becomes very slippery. The horses slide upon it."

In 1884, Austin wrote of a graduate of Oxford who joined them in the evening in the poetry reading. In writing of the Ship's Pool on the number of miles the ship will run each day, he wrote, "It does not seem a very dignified or reputable thing to do, yet it is not considered out of the way and a certain percentage goes to some orphan's home in Liverpool."

In 1887, he described how he wrote his letter every evening in the twilight as it was too warm to write by candle light.

It is interesting to read his description of public bathing --

"We had to descend by a long flight of steps to get to the beach...The wagons in the water are bathing machinesordinary bathing house on wheels. Long rows of them stand on the sand. You pay a sixpence, for the use of it, a suit and towels, get in and are drawn a little way into the water by a horse, where you are left. You go down the steps at the end of the machine and after the bath you signal to the boy who brings the horse and you are hauled up on the sand again. The method has its obvious conveniences. One is not exposed to the curious game, in a costume that is not especially becoming or dignified."

On July 31, 1892 in Edinburgh, Austin expounds on modern dress and indecency.

"We were astounded to see a woman appear at dinner with bare arms and not too much clothing on her person. Her satisfaction with herself did not keep her warm, for she sneezed repeatedly, much to our gratitude. She was not an American, I am glad to say."

In the year of 1895, Austin and Sarah saw the Spanish soldiers as they prepared to go to Cuba and 700 Italian soldiers going to war in Abyssinia. They also heard rumors of war between the U.S. and England (from an Italian) -- "Such fragments of news... seem very warlike all over the world. It sounds as if there was terrible excitement in the U.S. and as if somebody had been very foolish."

On July 20, -- "We notice in many ways the cordial feeling between France and Russia. In the decorations, the Russian flag was to be seen almost as often as the French."

The smuggling of tobacco into Spain from Gibraltar was a very common practice with men, women and children concealing it in stockings, clothing, on dogs, bottom of shoes or hat bands. The trains took 12 hours to go 120 miles. In Spain, he heard, "A train will wait for a man to light his cigarette."

While going to Europe a child died in steerage and was buried at sea at midnight.

While on their trip in 1895 the following forms of transportation were used by Sarah and Austin:

In 1896 while sightseeing the Piazza of St. Mark in Venice, they noted it was lighted by gas lamps and that 1000 or more people were walking around and sitting at the cafes. He also noted that a ride on the Parisian omnibus cost 3¢ a ride.

In 1907 Austin makes numerous comments about their mode of dress:

In Rome -- "We took in the Carnival on Tuesday, the last day before the beginning of Lent by riding in a carriage for an hour up and down the Corso. The carnival was once a great occasion, but it has fallen from its high estate, now it is participated in by a few boisterous young people, dressed like clowns and is altogether a farce. The corso is still crowded and jammed with people on foot and in carriages. The windows and balconies are filled with people. All are goodnatured, handfuls of the bright confetti and also some flour and beans are thrown over the people in the carriages, and we were pretty well powdered and pelted. Once in a while a young fellow would jump up and try to strike my hat. It is considered a particularly good joke to smash in THE TOP OF A STIFF HAT, so that many if not most men wear caps or soft hats. I escaped, however."

April 10, 1907 - Florence -- "It is only a few days since Sarah has left off her furs and even now wears them if she is out in the evening. Sarah is having some dress-making done, in preparation for a life of vanity when she gets home."

May 1, 1907 - Naples -- "My clothes have grown tighter around the waist, which I do not like, and will have to devote myself at the farm to reducing the surplus."

It is hard to visualize what conditions were like for immigrants anxious to come to the United States despite discomforts and anguish of the trip but Austin gives a good description:

Return trip on S.S. Canopia May 12, 1907 -- "There are many steerage passengers on board, nearly 2,000 of them, mostly Italians, though we took on 200 or 300 Portugese at the Azores. On the first 4 days the decks at bow and stern were black with them. I was going to say, but the bright-colored shawls and handkerchiefs and dresses, yellow and red, made it a very variegated crowd. As they stood there, they seemed to fill the whole place and were gay with songs and dance and games. But the bad weather keeps them all below and silences all their laughter. Two have died from pneumonia, one Greek was sick when he came on board and were buried at night, without anyone except the officers being aware of it."

Austin And The Ugly Americans

This portion of Austin's account may not be quite fair, since he wrote many complimentary remarks about his fellow travelers and people he met on his trips. However, he seemed to feel so strongly about those he felt who were not representing America properly that it seemed he felt a certain responsibility for them. His remarks, intolerant as they might be, are colorful. While he was liberal in his enjoyments -- smoking and partaking in wine and beer in moderation, he was also a conservative gentleman in every connotation. He deplored "fresh" or "fast" (his words) people with bad manners. He commented on people who smoked between courses, used toothpicks, ate with their knives or "drank out of milk pitchers." He automatically disliked people who were loud, gambled or drank too much or "wore a sweater to dinner."

He became fond of those who were "agreeable" and "pleasant" and admired those who were "genuine, aristocratic, learned, and simple."

In one letter he characterized himself as "unsophisticated." To our present day definition, Austin would not fit that description and it is doubtful that he would have then. But he admitted to feeling an "uneasiness" when meeting strangers. This seems contradictory except that his happiest moments occurred when he and Sarah were alone and he extolled moments of quiet. He seemed to enjoy his fellow travelers, although he was troubled by and conscious of the impression fellow Americans made. He snobbishly avoided the large touring groups and admired the European fiesta crowds who did not "howl" and swear or get drunk or push to enjoy themselves.

Some examples of his experiences and his comments are:

London, Aug. 15 - 1892 -- Speaking of an elderly lady from New Orleans -- "We do not like her manners at table, as she takes sips of milk out of the common milk pitcher. Other people are agreeable, although a young fellow who hales from the neighborhood of Boston is an incorrigible ass. He

He has given his opinions, which are of very raw character, on all the famous men and important events of history."

"We have never found so many attractive people on any vessel before (being a large degree ministers, teachers or students.) There is no fast set. There is no gambling or drinking. And there is a good deal of "religion."..... Main amusements are card-playing and singing in the saloons, and ring-toss and shuffleboard on deck."

"Among the passengers is a big pompous puffy, placid and self-important Episcopal Bishop from Illinois. He moves about as if he expected everybody to take note of his dignity. He impresses me as a very windy, vain and offensive passenger.....There are two very enthusiastic and frightfully ignorant Baptist missionaries in Africa, whom I have studiously avoided....One of the most interesting characters on board is a Scotchman, Judge Wilson, of Tecumseh, Nebr. He is the most simple, plain, unpretending man, and tells of his life with the simplicity and pride of a child....He says, with a great deal of unction, that America is the place for a young man who respects himself, becomes a citizen and votes the Republican ticket. If he is going to vote the Democratic ticket he had better stay away. I shall like to remember him with his shining bald head, his long flowing beard and his guileless heart. I wouldn't swap him for twenty Bishops."

"We met Parson Davies of Chicago and a "knocker" whom he is bringing over for some prize fight or other, but both are as sedate as the clergy themselves. There are lots of "skypilots" (clergy)...A good many of passengers belong to Cook Tours - called "cookies".....Mrs. Grundy, a Scotch woman, with beautiful fat baby, Doran, whom I have carried up and down the deck, much to his content."

Aug. 29. 1887, The Hague -- "In the hotel when we came back, was a group of our countrywomen, a half dozen younger and a few older. Three or four of them were hanging on the piano at the same time, making an unbearable din, and then as if they had not sufficiently commended themselves and their country to the notice of strangers, they began to waltz in the small reception room. It is strange that people can be so unqualifiedly disagreeable without knowing it. When no reputable European girls would think of conducting themselves so, it is not to be wondered at that Americans get such a peculiar reputation abroad. It takes a great many good ones like ourselves to counteract one silly example."

England, 1884 -- "Met "sharp faced Yankee" who asked, 'How's business?', etc. That's the kind of man that gives Americans a bad name in Europe."

July 16, 1884 - Scotland -- "At the hotel this evening we sit in the common room which would be very pleasant, were it not for the presence, at the other end, of more obnoxious Americans. We love our own country, but we cannot love such representatives of it as we have seen."

Aug. 2, 1884 -- "We have another specimen American at our table, a woman from Chicago. She talks in a loud voice, has a confident opinion about everything, and is a thorough discredit to her nation. In talking with an English Clergyman, she said that all business was stopped in a presidential year, made the impression that the man who would give the most whiskey would be elected and said she was a strong Republican, but when asked what was the difference between a democrat and a republican, had to confess that she did not know."

1907 - Florence -- Speaking of a young lady at their table "a young snip from Tennessee, an odiously conceited, silly, bedizzened, affected creature who as far as I can see has no excuse for being. Her pretty mother seems to adore her."

July 3, 1892 -- "It was a noisy night as there were some Princeton college students aboard and their friends came to say goodbye and with their songs and yells, they made night hideous."

Austin, the Innovator

Austin thrived on new things and changes. When bicycles became the rage in the United States, he immediately wanted to learn to ride, even though he was 49 years old.

He became an early photography enthusiast. The author has a product of this hobby in a priceless album of photos taken when he went to Scotland, Pa., to visit his parents and took pictures of them and his brothers Frank and Anson and Emma and her family on the porch of the Garver home. His nephew, Chauncey, remembered that Austin took pictures of the art masterpieces in Europe and sent them to his father, as there were no postcards in those days. Miss Hale tells of the photos used to teach Sunday School classes.

While in Europe he mentioned "trying to box up a few views in my camera."

In 1887 the camera was still quite an oddity and he told of an experience in Holland:

"The camera proved itself to be the chief attraction of the city, the children almost trampled over us in their eagerness to see the whole operation and get taken too. They would run to get a position and I could not withstand the temptation to pretend to take a view and then to turn quickly and take in the opposite direction."

"The light was not good and the children crowded around me so that my operations were interfered with a great deal. The people crowded around me and particularly in front of the camera and no word or gesture could induce them to move out of the way....Much like I experienced in Rotterdam, when we first landed."

On one trip he told of developing his pictures in Biarritz and paying for the use of the dark room. In Naples he went to a Camera Club where dark rooms were available. He describes taking a picture of a door "with my head under the cloth" in a cathedral in Biarritz. His camera was barred in a casino in Monte Carlo and he mentioned several studies he photographed: man mending a wooden plow with his child busy with a hammer; Charlemagne's church, etc. Obviously the problem of finding dark rooms in which to develop the pictures was a major concern.

He was not only interested in photography himself but tried to get his family involved too. One letter, written July 9, 1888, tells of receiving prints from Jane Garver and noting that he had sent a camera to his nephew Paton, which he was sure he would like.

Most of his early photos were printed on a light weight blue paper. The author also has some of his pictures taken in Maine and in his summer home in New Hampshire.

Golf was introduced into the United State in 1888. In August of 1892, he was in Scotland and proceeded to look into the new sport:

"I walked down to the golfing links, along a stretch of two miles of uneven land along the shore devoted to the game. St. Andrews is the center of the golf playing and and everybody almost that we see on the streets carried golf sticks or even a bundle of them. The game is something like hockey, reduced to a system. It seems very tame...."

The "Fascinating" Bicycle

According to the World Book, "the familiar "safety" bicycle entered upon a period of wide popularity about the year 1889, and during the next ten years it enjoyed an astonishing vogue. It was ridden by old and young, and was as popular with women as with men. Bicycle enthusiasts found it equally satisfactory for business as for recreation purposes."

Austin's first mention of the bicycle was in his letter of September 8, 1895, commenting on a letter he had received from Jane Garver, wife of his deceased brother Charles:

"So she too has succumbed to the fascinating bicycle. One of my letters this morning was from Dr. Francis, of Worcester, and he confessed his weakness in the same direction. He said he enjoyed it as much as any boy, and he had spent a week in Boston and had seen the city as he had never seen it before. I have been tempted myself and especially here where there are so many riders, and such excellent roads. Bicycles can be hired as readily as horses.

On May 31, 1896, he wrote of his first attempts to learn how to ride:

"We had both intended to acquire this accomplishment (learn to ride the bicycle) while at Athens, but the time went by without its being done. One afternoon at Corfu, we took a bicycle and went out to a quiet lane, where there were no naughty boys to hoot at my ridiculous attempts. Sarah held the machine while I tried my best to steer the blamed thing and keep on it....How many times we went up and down that road, mostly down (for I could not make the confounded thing go up hill), I do not know; but each time I was less afraid of the self-willed machineWe kept out of the gutter and did not smash the machine. After something over a half hour, I could go alone for a few steps, and then we concluded to try a better road ...and lo and behold...I sailed off alone without any further difficulty. I still needed most of the highway, and when it was necessary to pass a wagon or even a solitary wayfarer, it was a moment of great anxiety. Sometimes I succeeded, sometimes I landed in the gutter; once I ran into a white horse, going out of my way in the most absurd and unaccountable manner; once I ran into a lazy dog who was quietly sleeping in the street, and once I surprised a man who was mending a cart on the sidewalk, by tumbling down in a heap between his and his work. ...It was

amusing to see how the people in the street made room for me, when they saw my unsteady wheel approaching."

"The next day we intended getting a lady's wheel and Sarah was going to try her skill, but alas, there was no such wheel in the city."

In 1899 Austin and Sarah took a bicycling tour of Scotland. Austin wrote, "I have ridden not quite 500 miles in all and just 200 in a continuous stretch from Rugby to Kew."

Miss Ruth Hale said that it was a common sight in Worcester to see Austin riding all over the city visiting his parishoners on his bicycle.

Travel Costs

Austin appeared to be quite frugal in all his travels and mentions a number of times how reasonable their expenses were. One wonders if perhaps he felt a little guilty to be spending so much time and money vacationing and wanted to impress his family with the fact that the trips were really not extravagant. Of course, prices were very inexpensive in those days.

"In 1887 the total cost of the trip, including everything except such things as gloves, handkerchiefs, photographs ("which we bought for ourselves") was a trifle less than \$800 or not quite \$4 per day. And yet we did everything we wanted to do and lived as well as we cared to."

On the trips, whenever possible they stayed at pensiones, which was apparently quite a common practice in those days. They enjoyed living with the natives of the various countries as well as meeting others from foreign counties.

He spoke of buying clothes for themselves and going to a tailor to have several suits and 2 overcoats made in Paris. "It is necessary to replenish our exhausted wardrobe before going home. It is also a matter of economy to get our clothes here, even if there is no McKinley in this part of the world to bless our purses and pockets."

In Egypt they bought 4 rugs, which were subsequently lost in a sunken vessel, "The Norse King". They were eventually salvaged and arrived in good condition in Worcester, after much consternation on their part. They also purchased a clock, an eider pillow, line in Amsterdam, paintings, including one purchased in Paris of a quiet autumn scene, soft and rich in color. They bought a Roman lamp for \$50 which had been given to them to spend on themselves.

In 1895, Austin bought a suit for \$18, a copper tea kettle for 5 francs, 6¢ for a big bunch of chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving. He said a Cairo Hotel room was \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, which he considered expensive.

Art

According to his obituary, he was remembered as a patron and appreciator of art and he was a great influence in the life of the Worcester Art Museum of which he was a lifetime trustee.

His activities.....The American Antiquarian society recognized him as a "deep student of art" and he taught classes in art for many years.

In addition to their monetary contributions and personal service, as a lifetime trustee, to the Worcester Art Museum, Austin and Sarah donated a number of very valuable items to the Museum. A visitor today can see these on display:

Greek 7th Century B.C. Ceramics -- "Aryballas with two Geese on Shoulder" -- probably from Cumal, oldest Greek colony -- Corinthian style.

Greek First half of 6th Century B.C. Sculpture -- Terra Cotta 3 1/8" -- Man Riding a Horse -- probably a child's toy -- Bocotian

Greek Sculpture of Woman and Baby -- 6"

Greek 1st Century Sculpture -- Head

Greek Coins, Vases, Glass -- 1st to 7th Century, B.C.

Greek Corinthian Alabaster Perfume Vase -- 600 B.C.

Spanish Silver Metalwork -- 18th Century

Paintings -- Joseph Greenval

Wm. Stevens

Paul Lozerges

16 pieces of Textiles and Lace

Greek Sculpture -- Lykythos -- showing Dionysius seated between two dancing satyrs -- Attica -- Early 5th Century B.C.

Austin and the Olympics

When Sarah and Austin were in Greece in 1896, they attended the first modern Olympics, descriptions of which follow:

Tuesday, April 7, 1896 "I announce the revival of the Olympic Games, Long live the people". It was thus that the King opened the games yesterday afternoon. It was a great occasion. Before coming to Greece, we had not thought much of the games and had not timed our arrival so as to be here when they occurred. Not seeing any papers, we had not known much of the preparations. But here it is an absorbing interest, and our enthusiasm has risen with all that we have heard and seen. Great pains and expense have been bestowed on the decoration of the streets by the city and by individuals; these decorations are elaborate and beautiful, and the old Stadium has been restored, as I think I have already told you.

Yesterday morning the excitement of the people began to show itself. Although the games were not to begin till three o'clock, when I went down town at nine o'clock, the crowd was already filling the Place de la Constitution, companies of soldiers were marching in from the side streets, the bands were playing their liveliest and loudest, flags were flying from every conceivable point, and the whole royal family were soon to go to church in their fine carriages. Part of the holiday air and feeling was due to the fact that this was also the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Greek Independence.

We were told to go early to the Stadium if we wished to get a good seat. The tickets are sold for a certain section, not for individual seats. We went at halfpast one. As soon as we were out of the house, we saw others also on the way, and as we went down the street behind the palace gardens the numbers continually increased, till we were stopped by a solid mass of some thousands already collected in front of the barrier on the bridge over the Ilyssus. While we waited some fifteen minutes for the gates to be opened, thousands more had come. And then the whole crowd rushed in pell-mell; there was hardly a pretense of taking tickets, or even looking at them; the officials were simply swept out of the way. We had a good position in the next to the lower row in the best part of the Stadium, the marble seats being furnished with a cushion. (I should say that for the lower half of the Stadium the cost of the tickets is only two drachmas, and for the upper half only one.) We had an hour to look around and watch the steady black crowd

that kept coming in. Banners were floating from poles, and from the two towers at the front. The marble athletes stood just outside the entrance. Gradually that vast space filled up, till it is estimated that 35,000 persons were present, while thousands more stood on the hills above and around the top of the walls, and in the open space in front. There was a slight shower, which caused thousands of umbrellas to be put up, but fortunately it was only a sprinkle and the clouds, which still covered the sky, tempered the light gratefully.

Bands of music and a company of singers filed in and took places in the middle of the Stadium, and then at three o'clock, while the bands played, the whole royal family entered on foot and walked the whole length of the Stadium to the two thrones and the red cushions beside them in the middle of the end. The King in simple military dress, and the queen in white, led the way, the crown prince and his wife, and Prince George, and the little princes and a few attendants following. It was altogether simple and dignified, without any useless pomp, or any array of guards. As they came in, the whole crowd rose, the men took off their hats, and all cheered and clapped their hands.

When the King was in his place, the crown Prince from the ground below and in front of him, made a brief address, to which the King replied in a single sentence and a wave of his hand, and then all the people shouted, Zztw ("Long may he live"). Then the bands and the singers played and sang the Olympic Ode, which was very good music and had to be repeated.

The sports then began, Prince George, a perfect giant of a man, in a plain dress with a sword at his side, being the presiding judge and referee. He seems to be more of a favorite with the people than his brother the crown Prince. He is wholly without pretension of rank, and some of our American boys almost clapped him on the back when they wanted to speak to him. The events of the afternoon were the hundred yards run, the triple jump, the 800 yards race, throwing the discus, and the 400 yards run. The races were all preliminaries. You are doubtless reading the results in your papers to-day, and the Princeton members of the family are properly elated. We were almost ashamed of our countrymen for taking so many of the prizes. Princeton was first in the 100 yards dash, and won in the discus throwing. A Boston fellow won the hop step and jump easily, and another Boston man was first in the 400 yards race without half trying.

The prettiest event was the disk throwing: the

attitude of the men was like an old Greek picture. The Greeks were by far the more graceful, and everybody was sorry that one did not get the prize. One of them came so near it too that we were the more disappointed when we saw the stars and stripes run up to indicate the nationality of the victor. Two Greeks, sitting next to me, were intensely interested and, of course, disappointed. But one of them turned to me and asked if I was an American, and then added, I congratulate you. I could but thank him to say that I wished that the result had been different.

The funniest thing of the afternoon was to see Connolly, who won in the jumping contest. He is a typical Irishman in appearance, and when resting wore a red sweater, which did not improve his looks. He was very confident of himself, and the most unconcerned mortal apparently, on the grounds. When not jumping, he sat on the curbing of the track with his back to the track, talking to the fellows about him as if he had no concern in the matter at all. And when his turn came, he put his cap down in one place to show how far he meant to jump, and his red sweater to mark the starting point; and when the Prince objected, he wanted to argue the point with him. He was very jolly and good-natured about it, but evidently felt himself just as good as the Prince any day. To see him wave his hand to the crowd who applauded him was too comical for anything.

Everything went off without a hitch, and as I said, it was a great occasion, and the presence of such an immense concourse, made it a grand success. I, of course, got excited and yelled with the rest when a good point was made.

In the evening the town was illuminated, and we went out about ten o'clock through the principal streets. I never saw a prettier sight or a greater crowd. Stadium Street, which is about a half mile long from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de la Constitution, was one blaze of lights. About every hundred feet there was an arch of gas jets spanning the street, so that when you looked through from end to end, it was like a tunnel of fire. All the public buildings were brilliant with lines of gas lights running around the windows and along the cornices; and most of the private houses were illuminated and decorated with evergreen and with flags. There were banners and streamers everywhere. And the whole street from wall to wall and end to end was filled with a quiet moving mass of people; while the public squares at either end of the street were packed with the crowd.....

Saturday, April 11. The air has been so cool all the week that I have worn my heaviest overcoat and have been none too warm. One morning we noticed that fresh snow had fallen on the mountains, but it melted in twenty-four hours. The games have taken most of our time and attention, and the Greek lessons had to be adjourned till to-day. It has been very troublesome to get tickets, and on no two days were they to be found in the same place. One day we crowded into a little corner shop, which it was about impossible to get into and far worse to force a way out of. The next day the shop was closed, and no one could tell me where to go, but I finally stumbled on a place in the square; and the next day there wasn't any place at all, and I considered myself fortunate to get the last tickets which a speculator had.

On Wednesday there were bicycle races at Phaleron, which we did not attend. On Thursday afternoon we were again in the Stadium; there was a comparatively small number of spectators, not more than ten or twelve thousand, and the events were not very interesting. There were exercises on the parallel bars, on the wooden horse, horizontal bar, and the rings. There was too much sameness in the programme, and as there were many competitors, we became very tired, although some of the work was excellent. The performance dragged on till dark, and even then some of the events had to be postponed till the next morning.

Yesterday was the great day, owing partly to the interest of the programme and partly to the fact that the runner from Marathon was to come in about five o'clock. People began to flock to the Stadium at twelve o'clock, although the exercises were not to begin till half past two. We all went before one o'clock and got seats in the sixth row from the bottom. It was a sight to see the crowd come in, a steady black line the width of a street, and scatter over the great Area of the Stadium. Long before the King came in, the whole space was filled from bottom to top; there was scarcely a vacant seat anywhere, and thousands of people were standing in the passages and on the ground, and tens of thousands were massed around the walls and on the hills where they could look over. I never have seen so many people; there must have been at least 50,000 within the Stadium. Along the walls, around the entire circuit, flags of the different nations were flying. I am sure the Olympic Games in their best period, never witnessed a finer spectacle. When the King came in with the royal party, the bands played, and there were the usual hearty acclamations of the crowd. The first event was the final 100 meters dash, which was won by Burke of the Boston Athletic

Association, in twelve seconds. Then came the running high jump, in which there were five competitors - two Boston men, Garret from Princeton, a German, and a Swede. In the third round the German dropped out, in the next the Swede, then Garret failed, and the contest lay between the two men from the hub, and was won by Clarke of the Boston Athletic Association. There was a pretty scene as Clark was urged, against his will, by the Princes to jump against himself. He did not want to do it, but finally consented, the pole was put up, and when he cleared it easily and gracefully, the applause was tremendous.

In the final hurdle race, there were only two entries - an Englishman, and Curtis of the Boston Athletic Association. The latter was a graceful jumper and won handsomely but with no time to spare. This was the third time the stars and stripes had gone up on the mast, and quite a number of small United States flags (two in our party among the number) were to be seen in the crowd. A party of American sailors away up in the top of the Stadium were wildly enthusiastic as they waved their colors and shouted.

The next event, the pole vault, was the finest and the most exciting of the afternoon. There were five men in it, three Greeks, Tyler of Princeton, and Hoyt of Boston. They began to jump at a meter and a half; and soon after passing two meters, the Greeks were knocked out one by one. The two American fellows had only been playing up to this time; and now they ordered the bar to be put up about a foot, and took off their sweaters. Both of them were fine looking fellows, and jumped beautifully. Up the bar kept going and still they cleared it, though not always at the first trial. At last Tyler failed, and amid the greatest enthusiasm Hoyt cleared the bar, and the Boston Athletic Association won its fourth victory for the day. Then Clarke was induced to try another jump against himself. We all wished he wouldn't, for fear that he would fail. But when he succeeded, at 3.30 meters, there was the wildest enthusiasm.

It was in the midst of this event that the Marathon runner came in. The signal that he had reached the outskirts of the city, was the firing of a canon; when the report was heard, everybody began to stir and rise and there was an intense suppressed excitement, as everyone strained to catch sight of the victor. Would it be a Greek? There was a movement in the vast crowd in the street, a white figure appeared and disappeared, and then he entered the Stadium. It was a Greek, and then there were no bounds to the excitement. There was not a man there who did not stand up and yell with all his might, and swing his hat or handkerchief or flag. Even the King

took off his cap and waved it well and cheered. And the loveliest part of all was when the Crown Prince on one side, and Prince George on the other, ran along with the man as he went past the King. The winner it appears is a poor peasant named Loums (Louees) and he ran the 24 miles in two hours, 58 minutes and 50 seconds, and came in in pretty good condition. He was six minutes ahead of the next man, and an hour ahead of the last one. This was the crowning event of yesterday, and was indeed a wonderful sight. The Greeks have been more anxious to win it than any other, and are consequently crazy over the result. In order to spur up their men, private individuals had offered to any Greek who would win, a large sum of money said to be \$5,000 or \$10,000, the barbers to shave him free for a year, the tailors to clothe him, the jewellers give him a gold watch and chain, the newspapers give him free copies of all their papers, he is to have all the wine he wants and all the billiards he wants to play for a year. I wonder what the poor peasant will do with all these things.

I would not have missed this afternoon for a great deal. Royalty was fully represented, too, only the Queen absent. The King on his throne, beside him the little King of Servia, then the Princess Marie, and the stalwart Russian Grand Duke to whom she has just been affianced, an Arch Duchess of Austria, and several young princes, while the Crown Prince and Prince George were superintending the games.....

P.S. The winner of the Marathon race says that he doesn't want any of the things offered him. All that he would ask, he says, is the freedom of his brother who is now in prison. Isn't that fine?.....

Pension Merlin.

Athens, Tuesday, April 14, 1896

Dear Home:

This was to have been the last day of the games, with the giving of the wreaths and prizes by the King. There would have been a great crowd, as the tickets seemed to be all sold. The morning was brilliantly clear, and promised just the day for such a pageant. But the sky changed and at one o'clock there was a tremendous downpour of rain. We were getting ready to go, and after the shower had passed, although the clouds were heavy, we went, well provided with things to keep us dry. We had a good seat, the sky brightened, the bands came in, the officers stuck their plumes in their caps again, the people began to come in crowds, and the green branches, and silver trophies for

the victors, were placed on the stand in front of the King's seat. All was in readiness, and the time had nearly arrived, when it began to rain again, a steady drizzle that looked as if it would keep on all day. There were perhaps ten thousand people in the Stadium, and nearly that many umbrellas went up, making a decided change in the scene. Pretty soon the people began to shout avrio, avrio, (tomorrow). In vain the bands began to play; the people shouted louder than ever, and at last it was decided to postpone the performance, and the wet streams of people flowed out of the Stadium. The rain stopped almost immediately, and there has been none since. Still, if we can have a fine day tomorrow, the whole thing will be better.

My Greek teacher told me a very pretty incident about the royal family. Yesterday the old nurse, who had taken care of the princes when they were little children, died in the palace, where she had always lived even since the princes were grown. At the funeral service this morning, the King and his sons themselves carried the coffin to the hearse, and then walked all the way to the cemetery. It was a natural thing to do, but I do not think many Kings would do it. Royalty here is very democratic, and as far as the princes are concerned, very popular.....

Wednesday, April 15. The games closed brilliantly this morning, and it was well they were postponed from yesterday's dull afternoon. There never was a brighter or fresher morning; the sky was something that one must come to Athens to see. From our high seat we could look out over the gathering crowd to the beautiful view beyond the opening of the Stadium. There were the lines of soldiers at the entrance, and on the bridge across the Illisus, and the moving mass of humanity; then the green forest of the palace garden, behind which the palace showed; rising over all was the peak of Lycabettus and the more distant mountains, darkened with cloud shadows, and glinting with patches of snow.....

We went at nine o'clock, an hour and a half before the time, and already the Stadium was fast filling, so that by good luck only we succeeded in getting seats on the next to the front row - a very satisfactory place. By half past ten the Stadium was almost full. There were enough people inside to fill it; but large numbers were standing so as to be nearer the platform, from which the prizes were to be distributed. Outside were the usual thousands hanging over the wall. The platform itself, in front of the King's seat, was covered with carpet; and on it were tables with the prizes, while on the floor were the

piles of diplomas, each in a white cylindrical box, and on another table was a heap of olive branches from Olympia.

At half past ten the royal party walked in, the bands playing, and the crowds cheering. The Crown Prince and his two brothers, Prince George and Prince Nikolas, were dressed in their best uniforms, with gold cords and bands and epaulettes. An address was spoken to the King, to which I think a brief reply was made. The victors and their friends were standing around the platform, Loues, the Greek winner of the Marathon race, conspicuous in his costume, which was all white except his red cap, blue jacket, and gaiters. Then the name of each victor, his country, and what he had done, was called out by a crier in a loud voice, and each man in turn ascended the platform and received his prizes, a diploma, a medal and a branch of olive from the hand of the King. Before giving the prize, the King shook hands with the man, and sometimes spoke a few words to him. When Loues' turn came, the people went wild with hurrahs and clapping of hands. He is the hero of the games. After the first prizes had been given, those who were second were also called in the same way and the King gave to each one a branch of olive. There was then a short address to the Crown Prince from the German athletes, who presented him, as master of ceremonies, with a beautiful wreath of green leaves. The bands played the Olympic Ode, and then all the winners, with Loues at their head, marched around the whole course, carrying their olive branches and their trophies, amide the acclamations of the multitude. This was really the end; the Crown Prince went up on the platform, as we conjectured to announce that fact formally to the King, when in a very touching manner the father turned and kissed his son. Immediately the bands began to play the national air the royal party walked out of the Stadium, and the Olympic Games had come to a successful close.....

The athletes from the United States left on Friday, and I think must carry away delightful impressions of Athens and their reception here. They with the other athletes have been feasted and feted in a most unusual way. They lunched at the palace with the royal family; they had invitations to parties at Mme. Schliemann's, at the U.S. Minister's, on board the "San Francisco". Lunches were given for them at the hotels, and they had picnic parties with the princes, at Daphne and Kephissia. They are a fine set of fellows, and have made themselves very popular. It is said that the Crown Prince and Prince George enjoyed being with them.....

Death

On June 20, 1918, Austin died suddenly in his home at 10 Roxbury Street, at 11:03 p.m., after an illness of only a few hours.

The Worcester Telegram wrote:

"Dr. Garver was apparently in his usual good health yesterday forenoon. He attended the funeral of Miss Adeline May, from the Unitarian church in Leicester, returning in time to be present at the commencement exercises of Clark College and Clark University at 10:45 in the forenoon.

"Later, he went to dinner at the home of Dr. Edmund C. Sanford, President of the College, and an intimate friend. While there, he was taken ill suddenly and was removed to his home, where his death took place a few hours later."

The evening paper wrote:

"His death came as a shock to the many friends who feel his loss today as a personal grief, for, although he had been ill several times during the past few years, his health had been much improved this year....He is survived by his wife, two brothers, Atty. John A. Garver, of New York, and Atty. Frank T. Garver of Topeka, Kan., and two sisters, Mrs. M. P. Thompson of Atlantic City, N.J., and Mrs. T. L. Bond of Salina, Kansas.

"Rev. Charles P. Wellman, minister of the South Unitarian Memorial Church will conduct the service of the Church of the Unity Sunday morning when Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, is to give an address on "The Christian Soldier." The people of the South Unitarian church have given up their own service for the day and will join with the Church of the Unity as an expression of their appreciation of the generous interest Rev. Mr. Garver had always shown towards both sister churches."

Funeral arrangements on Sunday afternoon, June 21st, at 5 o'clock in the Unitarian Church were in charge of George Sessions Sons Co. and burial took place at his beloved summer home in Plymouth, New Hampshire. According to his old friend, Ruth Hall, the grave is marked by a huge boulder in the fields.

Sarah Caroline Brackett Garver

Birth: February 16, 1847

Parents: Samuel Eaton Brackett (Born 10-7-1806, Braintree, Mass. Died 11-3-1890) and Caroline S. Callender Brackett (Born 9-4-1808, Died 6-30-1880, Daughter of Richard B. Callender)

Siblings: 1. Anna Callender (Born 5-21-1836 in Quincy, Mass.)
2. George C. (Born 9-6-1838)
3. Mary Ashton (Born 6-2-1840)
4. Ellen (Born 5-16-1843)

Marriage: August 2, 1881 to Austin Samuel Garver, Braintree, Mass.

Children: None

Death: November 29, 1930, Worchester, Mass.

Burial: Cremation. Service, 1st Unitarian Church, Worcester
Summer home - Bridgewater, New Hampshire - with husband
Austin

Sarah Caroline Brackett was the fifth child of Samuel and Caroline (Callender) Brackett and was born on February 16, 1847. Her father, Samuel Eaton Brackett was born October 7, 1806, in Braintree, Mass., he also resided in Somerville, Mass. and was a dry goods merchant in Boston. He was married June 11, 1834, to Caroline S. Callender, of Boston, who was born September 4, 1808, and died June 30, 1880. She was the daughter of Richard B. Callender. Samuel died on November 3, 1890.⁽¹⁾ The Brackett Genealogy can be found in the Appendix.

Very little is known about Sarah's early life. Her sibling family consisted of the following according to the Brackett Genealogy, published in 1907:⁽¹⁾

1. Anna Callender, born May 21, 1836, in Quincy: graduate of State Normal School in Framingham, in 1856; teacher in grade schools in E. Brookfield, and normal school in Framingham: principal in girls' high school in Charleston, S.C.; assistant in high school in Cambridge, and principal of normal school in St. Louis, Mo.,

1. Brackett Genealogy. By Herbert I. Brackett. Published by H. I. Brackett, Washington, D.C. 1907.

for 9 years (first woman principal of any normal school); principal of girls' private school in New York City for 20 years. Author of Education of American Girls; Poetry for Home and School (1876); Philosophy of Education (translated from the German in 1886); Technique of Rest; Women and Higher Education; Home, in New York City.

2. George C., born September 6, 1838: Home, Brooklyn.
3. Mary Ashton, born June 2, 1840: Home, Brookline, Mass.
4. Ellen, born May 16, 1843: Home, Brookline, Mass. (1)

Sarah and Austin Garver were married on August 2, 1881. They were both 34 years of age at the time of their marriage and at that time Austin was pastor of the Union Church in Hopedale, Mass. It seems regrettable that this dynamic, wonderful couple had no offspring to carry on their marvelous talents and intellect. However, Austin in his optimism, despite his love of children, would probably point out the experiences they shared on their travels as a satisfactory compensation.

The descriptions of their various trips tells of the energetic and exhausting pace that Austin and Sarah maintained. It is obvious that she shared the same sense of adventure and compulsive intellectual and artistic curiosity as Austin. And while there are various references to Sarah not feeling well ("having a "red throat" her great weakness and headaches") and unable to visit one cathedral or art gallery, there are very few women who could have done what she did, keeping up with her husband in his somewhat frantic effort not to miss a single sight or event. It must be remembered that she was not a young person when she partook of these violent exercises. Also, from snapshots it appeared that Sarah was not a slim person and had a rather matronly figure. One cannot help but have tremendous admiration for Sarah, the wife, the good sport, the traveler, etc.

1. Brackett Genealogy. By Herbert I. Brackett. Published by H. I. Brackett, Washington, D. C. 1907.

A few examples of the many, many incidents on each trip indicate her superior stamina and at times courage. Austin wrote that in Biarritz, she was tormented by fleas, flies in Egypt, and mosquitoes in France. He also told of an event in 1895 when she was in the ocean in Biarritz and a wave tumbled her under the water and it was some time before Austin could pull her out.

On January 22, 1896, he wrote from Luxor, Egypt...

"We were rowed across to an island, where we had to be carried out of the boat, one by one, on the backs of two men.....There are two ways of returning, one by the route by which we had come, the other, over the mountain. Sarah was the only woman who chose the latter, and there were perhaps a half dozen men. It was a very hard climb....The donkeys followed us over the mountain; we rode them for a considerable distance, although we had to walk both up and down."

On the strenuous camping trip to the Holy Land, in which they crossed the mountains in eleven days, there were four ladies, Austin and Sarah in the caravan plus 24 horses, mules, donkeys and 12 men. Three of the ladies rode in palanquins while Sarah rode a horse.

He wrote from Nazareth on March 8, 1896:

"We plodded on for two hours more through a pouring rain. With our waterproofs and umbrellas we kept comparatively dry. The paths became very wet and the mud was very sticky. In one of the worst places, Sarah's white horse deliberately lay down, rolling her off gently, and began to roll in the red clay. He was a sight to behold, and so muddy that he could not be ridden."

Strangely enough, he made no mention of poor Sarah. He wrote of the long ascent over a broad stony road, "It is rough and hard for the horse and winds around the mountain....we were in the saddle around 8 hours."

1892 - July 8 --Callender - Scotland..."The coach ride was two hours and then we had two hours on Loch Katrine, going and returning, and then we walked all the way back to Callender -- ten miles. We took our time and were four hours on the road....Sarah hardly felt the fatigue and after a good dinner, she hardly knew that she had been on such a jaunt."

1892 - July 12 -- "At the appointed hour the yellow "pony", which was a heavy horse, and the morose guide appeared. Sarah mounted and I afoot, we started up Glen Tilt. For the first 8 miles there is a good road and then for ten or twelve miles only a path, never very steep, but often rough and sometimes wet, through the ruts and over the moors. It was a wonderful experience for us, in many ways. The views were grand and the utter bleakness and loneliness of these moors with the slopes of the mountains so varied are beyond description....We reached Bynack Lodge the end of our twenty miles walk, of which Sarah had walked five."

1892 - July 13 -- "We rode on top of the coach to the Spital of Glenshee, 15 miles.....We started to walk back. We had to face a very strong wind, which made the walking much more difficult and tiresome. I accomplished the whole distance, not without considerable fatigue and Sarah did all but the last three miles, quite an astonishing record for her."

1892 - July 14 -- "There was no coach to take us away till four o'clock in the afternoon. So, footsore as we were, (56°) we started out, about noon, to walk on towards Ballater and wait for the coach at an inn on the way..... At the end of 6 or 7 miles, we arrived at a road-side inn... Saw Gladstone, took his picture..."As they drove away, three of us raised a feeble cheer and waved our hats, to which Mr. G. took off his hat and bowed."....It was a good opportunity to see him, not more than a dozen feet distant."

1884 - July 16 -- Melrose, Scotland...."We were left on the bank of the Yellow Tweed which we crossed by a suspension foot bridge that swayed in the wind and with our weight, so that Sarah was quite anxious."

1884 - July 22 -- "Off at a little distance we saw a crowd of little bits of donkeys. It was perfectly ridiculous to think of riding such creatures. Paton or Sammy might do it, but not a man. Why some of them weren't bigger than a goat, and the tallest couldn't have been much over a yard high. And yet all sorts of people were riding them, long-legged men and the fattest women who almost hid the staggering little beasts.....The stupid creatures were so unwilling to go, and the ragged boys followed close behind all the time, and kept up a continuous whacking. The ride did not seem inviting to me, but Sarah and Miss B. could not resist. So off they went laughing, and came back an hour later, having had such a good time."

1887 - August 1 -- Venice...."Sarah consented to make the ascent of the Bell Tower of Doge's Palace -- 320 feet high."

1887 - August 17 -- Switzerland..."At six we were on the

bridle path...Sarah had a horse for herself while Mr. D. and I had one between us...The road sometimes very steep - it is said hens are shod with iron to keep them from slipping off mountain side. Contact with rough saddle proved to be rather serious for persons unaccustomed to that kind of exercise....Sarah was pretty well bruised, but stood the ride remarkably well."

1887 - August 18 -- "Path was wet and slippery. Sarah found it pretty hard work getting down and from the testimony of our legs - it was not easy for any of us....A glass of egg nog revived Sarah's spirits."

At all times Austin spoke of Sarah with pride, patience and in a caring manner. In 1887 he remembered their anniversary "with a great deal of gratitude." He praised her for being a good sport, which she indeed was! After showing proper concern when she was ill, he wrote on one occasion, "The best thing to be said of the day's doings is that Sarah is able to go about with me. It has been rather dull poking around alone....."

In reading about her, one has to conclude that Sarah was one fantastic lady -- a match for Austin.

She died November 29, 1930 in Worcester, Mass. The services were in the First Unitarian Church and following cremation, it is assumed that her remains were interred in New Hampshire with those of Austin.

Will of Sarah C. Garver - Wife of AUSTIN GARVER

July 17, 1930 -- Sarah declared incapacitated by reason of physical and mental weakness to care for her property and Francis H. Dewey, Jr. appointed Conservator. Petition was signed by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Boston, Cousin; Dr. W. L. Richardson, Boston, Cousin; Mrs. Julie A. Wright, Montpelier, Vt., Cousin; Miss Caroline S. Callender, Boston, Cousin.

Personal Estate -- Bank Deposits.....\$35,812.47
Bonds..... 80,359.00
Stocks..... 90,965.25
Total.....\$207,136.72

Real Estate -- Frame Dwelling at 10 Roxbury St.,
Worcester, Mass.....\$20,000
10,625 sq. feet of land.... 3,700
Total..... \$ 23,700.00

- - - -

Next of Kin -- Same as those who signed petition above.

Provisions of Will:

- (1) All personal effects to executor for disposition according to her memoranda
- (2) Memorial Hospital - \$20,000
- (3) Worcester Soc. for Dist. Nursing - \$10,000
- (4) Worcester Polytechnical Institue - \$10,000
- (5) Second Parish, Unitarian Church - \$2,000
- (6) Temporary Home and Day Nursery Society - \$1000
- (7) Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children - \$1000
- (8) Associated Charities - \$1000
- (9) Home for Aged Women - \$1000
- (10) Home for Aged Men - \$1000
- (11) Childrens' Friend Society - \$1000
- (12) Employment Society - \$1000
- (13) Ann D. Hackett, Worcester - \$20,000
- (14) Lydia W. Ball, Upton, Mass. - \$20,000
- (15) Mrs. S. Elizabeth Wilkins, Boston - \$2000
Miss Mary H. Callender - \$10,000
Richard B. Callender - \$2000
(the above three are children of her cousin, John B. Callender)
- (16) Mary L. Houghton, Worcester - \$2000
- (17) Ruth E. Hale, Worcester - \$1000
- (18) Annie M. Harte, Worcest - \$1000
- (19) To Carrie S. Callender of Brookline, Mass. - income from \$20,00 for life
- (20) All gifts and property received from her brother, George C. Brackett, New York, to go to Brooklyn Institue of Arts and Sciences for purchase of exhibits.

AUSTIN SAMUEL GARVER (54)
Wife, Sarah Caroline Brackett Garver

(21) Rest of estate to Worcester Art Museum from the income of which \$200 in semi-annual payments to Phoebe F. Garver of Taylor, Texas for life.

Executor, Francis H. Dewey, Jr.
Date - December 5, 1927

Appraisal of Estate at time of signing of will:

Personal Property

Bank Accounts	\$27,404.03
Furniture	3,470.00
Bonds	89,063.76
Stocks.....	<u>80,250.50</u>
Total.....	\$200,188.79
House.....	18,000.00
Land.....	<u>5,312.50</u>

1930 - Series B. - Conservator 101359 -- Will 102561

Died November 29, 1930

BRACKETT GENEALOGY

Received from American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BRACKETT

Birth: 1610 or 1612 - England

1629 - came to Mass. Bay Colony--probably with Winthrop

Married: Allice

Died: March 5, 1690 - Quincy, Mass. (then Braintree)

Children: 1. HANNAH

Baptized: June 4, 1634 - Boston

Married: (1) Samuel Kinsley, died May 21, 1662, Billerica, Mass.; son of Elder Stephen, died June 4, 1673, Milton, Mass. and wife, Elizabeth, died January 10, 1668.

Children: 1. Hannah, born July 27, 1656, Braintree
2. Elizabeth, born November 22, 1657, Braintree, Mass.; married John Cummings.

1. Hannah, born May 20, 1693
3. Samuel, born November 23, 1660; died January 19, 1661

Married: (2) Deacon John Blanchard, died 1693 Dunstable

Died: July 3, 1706--killed by Indians

2. JOHN

Baptized: Mary 7, 1637

Married: (1) Hannah French (9-6-1661) died May 9, 1674

(2) Ruth Ellice (Ellis) (5-31-1675) widow of Joseph, nee Morse; born June 3, 1637, Dedham; died Sept. 25, 1662, Dedham, daughter of John (1611-1657, Boston) and Annis Chickering--(died 9-1-1693, Dedham)

Died: March 18, 1687

Children: 1. Hannah (born 12-1-1662) m. Joseph Bass

2. Elizabeth (born 6-7-1664) m. Daniel Draper 11-16-1691

3. Mary (born 2-12-1665) m. Edw. Spalding, 1683

4. Sarah (born 12-11-1667)

5. Rachel (born 9-30-1669)

6. Abigail (born 12-31-1770)

7. Bathsheba (born 3-10-1672; died 4-24-1673)

8. Samuel (born 3-4-1673)

9. Sarah (born 5-9-1674 day of mothers death)

2nd marriage family

10. John (born 6-9-1676)

11. Ebenezer (born 10-19-1677)

12. John (born 12-10-1680)

13. Betha (born 5-25-1682)

3. PETER, Twin to JohnBaptized: June 7, 1637, BostonMarried: (1) Elizabeth Bosworth, October 7, 1661;
died November 30, 1686.
(2) Sarah Foster nee Parker, March 30, 1687;
died April 8, 1718Children: 1. Elizabeth (born 2-21-1662;
died 2-27-1663)
2. Jonothan (born 7-2-1668; died
3-11-1671)
3. Elizabeth (born 4-3-1671)
4. Bethia (born 4-16-174; died
3-25-1675)
5. Mary (born 2-10-1680); married
5-16-1704 Jonathan Hull of Billerica4. RACHELBaptized: November 3, 1639, BostonMarried: Simon Crosby, July 15, 1659, BillericaChildren: 1. Simon (m. Hannah
2. Thomas (born 3-10-1666)
3. Joseph (born 7-5-1669); married
5-6-1691 to Sarah French, Billerica
4. Anna (born 3-30-1673)
5. Nathan (born 2-9-1675)
married Mary Shed (died 4-11-1749,
Billerica)
6. Josiah (born 3-11-1677) married
Mary Manning (died 11-2-1703,
Billerica)
7. Mary (born 11-23-1680) (died 5-7-1748.
Billerica); married 10-7-1701.
Billerica to John Blanchard (born
7-3-1677, Charlestown, Mass.) (died
4-10-1750, Boston)5. MARYBorn: May 12, 1641Married: February 1, 1662 to Joseph Thompson
(born 5-1-1640; died 10-13-1732, son
of Rev. Wm. Thompson, Braintree (born
in England, 1598; died 12-10-1606)Died: March, 23, 1671Children: 1. Mary (born 11-18-1663)
2. Joseph (born 4-8-1666)
3. Abigail (born 4-16-1668); married
12-16-1701 to John Watkins, Charlestown
4. William B. (born 10-3-1670; died
12-22-1694)
5. Deborah (born 9-29-1676)

6. JAMES (SEE NEXT SHEET)7. SARAH

Born:

Married: 6-1-1675 to Joseph Crosby (died 11-26-1695)

Children: 1. Sarah (born 10-29-1677)

2. and 3. Thomas and Simon, twins (born
1-16-1689)

Born to Thomas:

1. Josiah (born 1-20-1720)

2. Jonathan (born 12-9-1722)

3. Thomas (born 9-23-1725)

4. John (born 1-25-1727)

8. JOSIAH

Baptized: May 8, 1652, Braintree

Married: February 4, 1673 to Elizabeth Waldo,
daughter of Cornelius

Died: Before 1690 in Chelmsford, Mass.

Children: 1. Sarah

2. Elizabeth (born 2-16-1678)

JAMES (II GENERATION)

Born: About 1645, Braintree

Married: About 1674 to Sarah Marsh (born 12-22-1649, Hingham, Mass; died 10-6-1727), daughter of Thomas (born 1618, England; died 9-2-1659) married in Hingham to Sarah Beal; son of George.

Died: April 8, 1718, Quincy, Mass (Burial)

- Children:
1. Joseph (born 11-5-1675)
 2. NATHAN (born 9-23-1678) SEE SEPARATE LINEAGE
 3. Sarah (born 10-22-1680), married Edw. Adams 2-5-1728 of Milton)
 4. Mary (born 8-30-1782)
 5. Deborah (born 8-15-1685, Braintree) married 1-13-1713 to Samuel Baxter, Braintree
 1. Samuel (born 7-11-1715)
 2. Charles (born 4-25-1717)
 3. Deborah (born 8-30-1722)
 4. Twins, son and daughter (born and died last week, November 1723)
 6. Anne (Hannah) (born 7-18-1687, Braintree) married 12-30-1709 to Richard Faxon of Braintree (born 9-4-1686, son of Thomas and Mary)
 1. Thomas (born 10-29-1710)
 2. Mary (born 3-8-1713)
 3. Abigail (born 7-25-1715)
 4. Richard (born 11-2-1718)
 5. James (born 11-11-1721)
 6. Sarah (born 4-12-1724)
 7. Anna (born 6-3-1726)
 8. Azariah (born 3-23-1728)
 7. Abigail (baptized 10-20-1689, Braintree) married 8-6-1719 to Gregory Belcher, Jr. of Braintree (born 6-19-1691, son of Deacon Gregory)

NATHAN (III GENERATION)

Born: September 23, 1678, Braintree
 Baptized: September 29, 1678, Braintree
 Died: May, 1743
 Married: March 27, 1707 to Hannah Veazy (baptized
 1-21-1685, died before March 31, 1753)
 Granddaughter of Wm. and Elinor of Brain-
 tree.
 Children: 1. James (born 11-3-1709)
 2. Josiah (born 4-1-1712) married 3-17-1736
 to Anna Beale
 1. Anna (baptized 10-9-1737)
 3. Samuel (born 11-29-1714) married
 Elizabeth Gomory
 1. Joshua
 2. Samuel
 1. Elizabeth, married 12-6-1770 to
 Richard Carpenter; had 2 sons and
 2 daughters
 2. Catherine, married 12-16-1779 to
 Wm. Dadd, no issue
 3. Hannah, married 2-27-1803 to
 Wm. Dadd (above mentioned), no
 issue
 4. Mary (born 2-20-1717) married
 Silas Stetson of Sactuate
 1-11-1743; one child Silas
 (born 3-1-1759)
 5. John (born 4-14-1719)
 6. Sarah (baptized 6-17-1722)
 married Jonathan Hayward in 1748
 Braintree) Nine children
 7. Nathan (born 7-1-1724)

JAMES (IV GENERATION)

- Born: November 3, 1709, Braintree
 Died: 1781, Braintree
 Married: August 2, 1733 (1) Abigail Belcher (died 175_) daughter of Deacon Gregory Belcher (born 2-28-1664; son of Samuel, married 3-25-1690 to Elizabeth Ruggles, killed in a plowing accident 7-4-1727, daughter of John and Rebecca Farnsworth who were married 3-18-1662.
 (2) Mary, widow of Richard Brackett (died 9-20-1780)
- Children: 1. JAMES (born 17_) SEE SEPARATE LINEAGE
 2. Samuel (born 1-15-1738) died young
 3. Abigail (born 4-13-1740) married (1. Benjamin Veazie); (2. David Bass 12-31-1777) Five children:
 1. Benjamin
 2. William
 3. Dorothy
 4. David (born 1778)
 5. Asa
 4. Samuel (born 11-30-1741)
 5. Elizabeth (born 10-4-1744) died 9-10-1821; married 4-15-1764 to John Hall, Jr. of Quincy (died 10-27-1822) Eight Children
 6. William (born 2-7-1747) married Mercy Brackett daughter of Richard and Mary Brackett, 1823.
 1. Susannah (born 1-20-1774) married 12-5-1790 to Remember Newcomb; died 12-11-1826; Six children:
 1. Nancy (born 11-4-1791) married Ephraim P. Steel
 2. Delight (born 10-13-1793) married Bradley Cummings
 3. Norton (born 5-13-1796) married Lydia Chasty, one child Danforth S.
 4. William (born 4-29-1798)
 5. Danforth (born 7-10-1800) died 10-1-1821
 6. Stillman (born 7-24-1803) died 4-20-1838
 2. Alice (born 11-6-1775)
 3. Elsie
 7. Ebenezer (born 10-28-1750)
 8. Rebecca married 1-5-1761 to Richard Newcomb, Quincy; died young

9. Mary (born 8-16-1761) married 12-3-1780
to Dr. Thomas Phipps, Sr., Quincy died
11-4-1817; 7 children:
 1. Danforth (baptized 12-7-1783)
died at about 18 years)
 2. Thomas (born 4-16-1786) married
to Mehitable Arnold; died 1832
 3. Mary (born 4-27-1788) married to
James Baxter, Quincy
 4. Rebecca (born 4-17-1796) married
to Nathaniel Wildes, Quincy
 5. Lucy (born 4-24-1791) married
Nathaniel Wildes, Quincy
 6. William (born 6-17-1798) married
Stanford, Boston
 7. Samuel (born 5-13-1801)
10. Joseph Glidden (born 10-28-1764)
11. Rebecca (born 1-14-1767) married John
Newcomb September 1786

JAMES (V GENERATION)

Born: _____, 173

Baptized: January 25, 1736, Braintree

Married: March 24, 1761 to Mary Spear daughter of
John II and Mary Arnold Spear

Died: August 16, 1825, Quincy (cemetery)

Children: 1. Polly (born 4-29-1762) married 12-14-1794
to George Odiorne, Exeter, New Hampshire
died 12-1-1846; (died 12-3-1843) no issue

2. Rebecca (born 3-4-1764) married
10-21-1788 to Jeffrey Richardson, Boston,
who died 10-26-1805; (died 12-3-1843)

1. Jeffrey (born 10-9-1789) married
(1) 9-16-1828 to Sally Brackett who
died 12-2-1837; (2) married
1-27-1839 to Julia S. Brackett.

2. James (born 6-1-1792) died 7-31-1793

3. James (born 9-25-1793) married Hannah
Fiske

4. Sally (born 10-1-1795) died 8-13-1797

5. Ebenezer (born 4-3-1798 died 1-25-1802

6. Benjamin P. (born 4-23-1802 married
Rebecca Bridge

3. Henry (born 1-17-1766)

4. Sarah (born 9-14-1767) died 10-31-1785

5. James (born 7-29-1769)

6. Abigail Belcher (born 10-11-1771)
married 2-24-1804 Abijah Hunt, who died
12-27-1822 (died 12-10-1844)

1. Sarah (born 3-26-1806) married Hiram
Holmes

2. Abigail B. (born 7-19-1808) married
Alvin Bradford (died 10-26-1833)

3. Mary A. (born 6-4-1811) died 2-4-1838

4. Philomelia (born 10-22-1813)

7. Ebenezer (born 5-7-1773) died 5-9-1794

8. Charles (born 3-4-1776)

9. Samuel E. (born 10-11-1778) died 8-27-1797)

10. LEMUEL (born 9-8-1780) SEE SEPARATE LINEAGE

LEMUEL (VI GENERATION)

Born: September 8, 1780, Braintree
 Married: September 6, 1806 to Sally Whitney (born 11-3-1781; died 5-3-1864) daughter of Rev. Peter (Aaron, Moses, Moses, Richard, John)
 Died: February 14, 1869, Lonsingburg, New York
 Children: 1. SAMUEL E. (born 10-7-1806) SEE SEPARATE LINEAGE
 2. Sally Whitney (born 1-7-1808) married 9-16-1828 to Jeffrey Richardson, Boston (died 12-2-1837) Four children
 1. Jeffrey (died 12-24-1829)
 2. Jeffrey (born 7-19-1831)
 3. William (died 6-2-1835)
 4. Sally Brackett (born 3-12-1836) married White, Boston
 3. Rebecca Richardson (born 3-26-1809) married 7-28-1840 to William L. Whitney, Cambridge (died 12-3-1881)
 Three Children:
 1. Lucy A. (born 10-14-1841)
 2. William Lambert (born 2-1-1844)
 3. Julia A. (born 10-1-1847, married Wright
 4. James (born 11-26-1810) married 1-31-1856 to Susan Elizabeth Whitney (died 8-18_7) no issue
 5. Julia Lambert (born 1-13-1812) married 6-27-1839 to Jeffrey Richardson; (died 1-31-1879; one child
 1. William Lambert (born 9-6-1842)
 6. Nancy (born 10-31-1813) died 3-15-1898
 7. Jeffrey R. (born 10-29-1815)

SAMUEL EATON BRACKETT (VII GENERATION)

Born: October 7, 1806, Braintree, Mass.
Married: June 11, 1834 to Caroline S. Callender of
Boston, daughter of Richard B. Callender
(born 9-4-1808, died 6-30-1880)
Died: November 3, 1890
Children: 1. Anna Callender (born 5-21-1836)
(New York City, 1907)
2. George C. (born 9-6-1838)
(Brooklyn, 1907)
3. Mary Ashton (born 6-2-1840)
(Brookline, Mass, 1907)
4. Ellen (born 5-16, 1843)
(Brookline, Mass. 1907)
5. SARAH CAROLINE
Born: February 16, 1847
Married: Austin S. Garver (Worcester,
Mass. 1907)
Died: November 29, 1930
No Children

HANS JACOB GERBER

CHRISTIAN GARVER
1720 (?) - 1798
Elizabeth (3)
1757 - 1828

SAMUEL I
1782-1853
Margaret Enrick
1785-1854

SAMUEL II
1821-1916
Sarah Goldsmith
1820-1902

Martha ~~Emma~~ Garver
1849 - ?
McLeod THOMSON
1848-1902

Samuel Garver Thomson
1874 - ?
Jean K. Bussy

No Children

William Paton Thomson
1872-1929
Jessie Marian Green

Hazel Edna
1907 - died in infancy

McLeod Thomson
1883-1968
Laura Henderson (1)
? - 1916
Irene Dittman (2)
Emma
1912-1925

MARTHA EMMA GARVER THOMSON

Birth: October 23, 1849, Scotland, Pennsylvania

Parents: Fourth child of Samuel and Sarah Coldsmith Garver

Marriage: McLeod Wilson Thomson, April 20, 1871, Scotland, Pennsylvania

Children: William Paton - 1872
 Samuel Garver - 1874 (circa)
 McLeod - 1883

Death: Unknown

Burial: Unknown

Martha Emma Garver was the fourth child of Samuel and Sarah Coldsmith Garver, born on October 23, 1849, in Scotland, Pennsylvania.⁽¹⁾ She was always called by her middle name, "Emma." After the local school, she attended the Hagerstown Seminary for Young Ladies at Hagerstown, Pennsylvania.

The Hagerstown Female Seminary was founded on September 29, 1852, with "dimensions sufficient" to accomodate 100 boarders and 100 day scholars. Citizens of Hagerstown and its vicinity subscribed in excess of \$25,000 for the building and property for this school under the auspices of the Lutheran Church.⁽²⁾

On August 8, 1867, (presumably around the time Emma was attending the Hagerstown Seminary,) Emma, along with sister Alice, Cousin Annie Garver from Forreston, Illinois, brother Austin and father Samuel Garver, attended the graduation of her brother T. Franklin from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Their signatures are to be found on the Visitors Register of the Philomathaeon Society,

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1. Princeton University Archives Records
 2. Plea for Female Education, D. F. Bittle, Hagerstown, Md., 1852

of which Franklin was a member.⁽¹⁾ One can imagine the preparations necessary to bring this group from Scotland, Pennsylvania, to attend the ceremonies of their brother -- the first in the family to graduate from college. Surely the young girls, dressed in their finest, were all aflutter at the thought of attending this boys' school and meeting their brother's friends. One wonders what kept their devoted mother and small brother John Anson, aged 13, at home, if they were not in attendance.

On April 20, 1871, at the age of 21 years, Emma married McLeod Wilson Thomson the great grandson of Alexander Thomson, founder of Scotland, Pennsylvania, and first owner of the Garver Family property.⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾

Like the marriages of her brothers and sisters, this, too, must have been considered a very good marriage and pleased her parents. McLeod Wilson Thomson was born in nearby Cumberland Valley, Franklin County, Pennsylvania on March 25, 1848, son of Samuel and Mary Kyner Thomson. He attended Princeton University from 1859 to 1863 and received his degree as a civil engineer in 1864. His college education was interrupted during the Civil War while he was a private in the 21st New Jersey Infantry, attached to the Headquarters of the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac (1862-63).⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ After attending Princeton University he was graduated from the School of Mines, Columbia University. Before entering the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was known as an expert in the manufacture of steel and was Auditor of the Setons, Rome and Dalton RR Co., Ala., from 1870 to 1872. He later became Chief Engineer of Right of Way of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was described as a "prominent official of the Penn. R.R." by the Franklin Repository.⁽³⁾

1. Visitors Register, Philamathaeon Society, Archives Libr., Gettysburg College
2. History of Franklin County, 1887
3. Historical Sketch of Franklin County by McCauley, 1878, p. 311
4. Princeton University Archives
5. Franklin Repository, March 12, 1903

To this marriage were born William Paton, on October 7, 1872, in Scotland, Pennsylvania, Samuel Garver, circa 1874 (based on his graduation date from Princeton University - two years after William's) and McLeod, born July 19, 1883, in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

In 1880, Emma and her family (McCloud (sic) Thomson, age 36, son-in-law; William P., grandson; Samuel G., grandson) are listed in the Census as living in the family home at Scotland. The 1887 History of Franklin County lists Emma as living in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Considering the above data it must be assumed that the family lived in Scotland after their marriage until around 1881 or 1882, then moved to Altoona, Pennsylvania, when McLeod became affiliated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1903 their address was 1217 8th Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania.⁽¹⁾

In 1886 Austin (Emma's brother) took photographs of the family on the front porch of the home in Scotland. In this group are: Samuel and Sarah Garver, parents, John Anson (brother) of New York City, T. Franklin (brother) of Salina, Kansas, Jane (widow of deceased brother Charles), Phoebe (daughter of Charles and Jane), and the Thomson family (Emma, McLeod, William Paton, Samuel and McLeod, Jr.).⁽²⁾

On September 20, 1892, Emma joined the family in Chambersburg to celebrate the Golden Anniversary Celebration of her parents. Her husband and youngest son, McLeod, also attended and it was noted that McLeod was at that time Division Engineer of Maintenance of the Penn. Railroad, located in Altoona. In response to brother Austin who acted as master of ceremonies, an address was made by Mr. Thomson.⁽³⁾

A stained glass window in St. John's Lutheran Church, Greenvillage, Pa., was donated by Mrs. M. W. Thomson, Samuel Garver, and Sarah C. Garver in 1872, and their names are inscribed on it. It is located on the south side of the church by the Choir Stall.

1. Princeton University Archives
2. Photograph Album, 1886
3. Franklin Repository, September 20, 1892

The Budget Letter (a family letter circulated around the family) helped to keep the family together and Austin in his bound copies of his budget letters in which he describes his various European trips, mentions letters from Emma July 19, 1884, June 26, 1890, August 12, 1890, August 7, 1892, April 13, 1895, June 5, 1895, October 3, 1895, December 1, 1895, September 18, 1896 (written in Chambersburg) and in his April 10, 1907 letter he wrote, "I suppose by this time Emma and father are back in Juniata, Penn., enjoying the sights and sounds of spring." In 1895 a letter refers to Emma's visit to Chambersburg, presumably to visit her mother who had been ill.

Meanwhile, Emma and McLeod were educating their boys in their father's alma mater, Princeton University. William Paton attended Chambersburg Academy and Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N.J. He enrolled in Princeton University in 1892 and received his degree in 1896 in full standing. Samuel Garver was a member of the graduating class of 1898, undoubtedly following the same preparatory pattern as his older brother. McLeod attended Lawrenceville and entered Princeton with the class of 1906. Because of his father's death he left school for two years, and re-entered Princeton in the fall of 1904 as a Sophomore in the 1907 class. He left again in 1906 to actively manage his father's estate. McLeod received a degree from the University of Pennsylvania for a two year course in Economics.⁽¹⁾

After Sarah's death in 1902, Samuel left Chambersburg to make his home with his older daughter in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

On March 11, 1903, McLeod died at the age of 55. He had been serving as a witness in a railroad suit and was stricken by apoplexy there. He was hurriedly taken to his home in Altoona, Penn., where he died.⁽²⁾ His body was brought to Chambersburg on the CVRR Train

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1. Princeton University Archive Records
 2. Franklin Repository, March 12, 1903

for funeral services and interment was in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, in the Garver gravesite. His name is etched on the reverse side of the large Garver stone, which marks the graves of Samuel and Sarah Garver.

After McLeod's death, Emma with her widowed father moved to Atlantic City. On February 17, 1907, Austin wrote in one of his letters from Europe, "I hope Emma has recovered from that acute attack of rheumatism. It is a pleasure to think of father enjoying the Board Walks so much." In 1916 at the time of his death, Samuel was living at the Lenox Apts. with Emma. In 1920 she sent flowers for the funeral of her brother Franklin in Topeka, Kansas. In February, 1931, upon the death of her sister Alice, she was listed as a survivor.⁽¹⁾ However, the date of Emma's death is unknown to this genealogist.

It is with a certain feeling of loss that very little is known about Emma, her personality or her character, due to the fact that her death and burial are unrecorded. However, it must be assumed that she and McLeod were very affluent and, like the other Garver children, was undoubtedly religious, well-educated, and enjoyed a good life. That she was a devoted daughter is borne out in that her father, much beloved by all his children, chose her with whom to spend his final years. Her nephew, Chauncey Garver, son of brother John Anson, told of frequent visits between the two families, and his close relationship with her sons.

1. Salina Journal, Salina, Kansas, Feb. 16, 1931

William Paton Thomson (1)

William Paton Thomson was born October 7, 1872, in Scotland, Pennsylvania. He attended Chambersburg Academy in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and Lawrenceville Preparatory School in New Jersey. From 1892 to 1896 he attended Princeton College and graduated. He was a member of several under-graduate clubs and lived in Room #15 in South West Hall Dormitory. He followed in his father's footsteps in the railroad industry. His career was as follows:

- 1897-1898 Railway Contracting
- 1898-1899 Civil Engineering, Electric Railway Building and Powerhouse Installations.
- 1899-1905 Stationary Steam Engine and Broiler Salesman; Office Manager, Erie City Iron Works of Erie, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Office.
- 1905-1912 President, Thomson-Thomson Co., a partnership with brother McLeod - engaged in development and sale of Railway Track Appliances, Philadelphia.
- 1912-1914 President, The Rail Joint Co., a Delaware Corporation with its financial office in Philadelphia.
- 4-14-1914 Vice-President, The Rail Joint Co., 185 Madison Ave. New York City.

A Princeton University publication called him "one of the leading authorities of railroad track work." He was a recognized inventor of various railway track appliances.

In 1913 he was a councilman and member of the Board of Health of Lansdowne, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Membership in social organizations consisted of: Republican Club of Lansdowne, Pa.; Country Club of Lansdowne, Pa. and for two years secretary of this club; a member of another Country Club in Delaware County, Penn.; Union League Club of New York City and University Club of Chicago, Ill.

1. Princeton University Archives

William Paton Thomson (continued) ⁽¹⁾

He was the author of a number of articles on technical matters relating to Railway Track Appliances for Railway Periodicals.

On October 11, 1899, he married Jessie Marian Green of Philadelphia, daughter of Martin Asbury Green, a mechanical engineer. On August 25, 1907 their only child and daughter, Hazel Edna, was born and died. In the summer of 1929 William Paton and his wife took a trip to Europe, where he became ill and was hospitalized in France. On December 21, 1929, he died in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

1. Princeton University Archives

Samuel Garver Thomson ⁽¹⁾

Samuel was born around 1874 in Scotland, Pennsylvania, and was a namesake of his paternal grandfather. It can be assumed that he attended the same preparatory schools as his brothers, and graduated in the class of 1898 from Princeton University. On November 26, 1912, he was married to Jean K. Bussy. They had no children.

Like his father and brothers, he too followed in the railway business. In 1903 he was listed as an Inspector of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and as working for the Superintendent of Motive Power in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and living at 1217 - 8th Avenue, Altoona. In 1914 he was Superintendent of Motive Power for the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and was living at 621 N. 5th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

In 1929, he was listed as a survivor upon the death of his brother William. At that time he was living in New York City, undoubtedly a member of the family firm, The Thomson Rail Corporation.

The writer has no record of his death.

1. Princeton University Archive Records

McLeod Thomson (1)

McLeod was the youngest of the three Thomson boys and named for his father. He was born July 19, 1883, in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

He attended Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Preparatory School and entered Princeton University in 1902. In 1903 his father died and he left school for two years because of his death. In the fall of 1904 he resumed his education at Princeton and in 1906 left again to actively manage his father's estate.

While attending Princeton as a sophomore he lived in Room #36 in Stafford Little Hall. There were 165 students in his Academic Class.

The Catalogue of Princeton University, 1903-04 lists student expenses on page 304 as follows:

	Min.	Med.	Max.
Board - 36 weeks	\$108.00	\$108	\$252
Washing - 36 weeks @ 60¢ per week	21.60	-	-
Tuition & Public Room Fees	7.00	-	-
Infirmary Fee	7.00	-	-
Gym and Swimming Pool	7.00	-	-
Matriculation	5.00	-	-
Room Rent	18.00	60	175
Heat	8.00	20	30
Light	9.00	14	18

"Books, Clothes, Room Furnishings, incidentals, traveling and vacation expenses have not been included."

Later he received a degree from the University of Pennsylvania in Economics. In 1907 he listed his permanent mailing address as 43 S. Aberdeen Place, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

On April 4, 1910, he married Laura L. Henderson and on January 3, 1912, their daughter Emma was born (named for her paternal grandmother).

McLeod Thomson (Continued)

Laura died in January, 1916. On April 4, 1918, he married Irene Dorothea Dittman. Daughter Emma died in 1925.

"He was located in the Philadelphia area since 1907, his business being the development and sale of patented materials used in railroad tracks, principally rail and so-called fish plates used to join rails together. From 1907 to 1914 he was President of Thomson-Thomson Company; Regional Representative, The Rail Joint Company of New York, 1919-1929; President of the Thomson Rail Corporation of New York after 1929, upon the death of his brother William.

"He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City, Society of Railway Maintenance Engineers, Railway Business Association, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia; Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey, where he served as President of the Club; and past president of the Pennsylvania Scot-Irish Society.

"He wrote numerous technical articles for railway journals, dealing with track maintenance, rail and rail joint sections. He was allowed patents, some of which covered improvements which were used by the greater numbers of railroads in the United States and Canada."⁽¹⁾

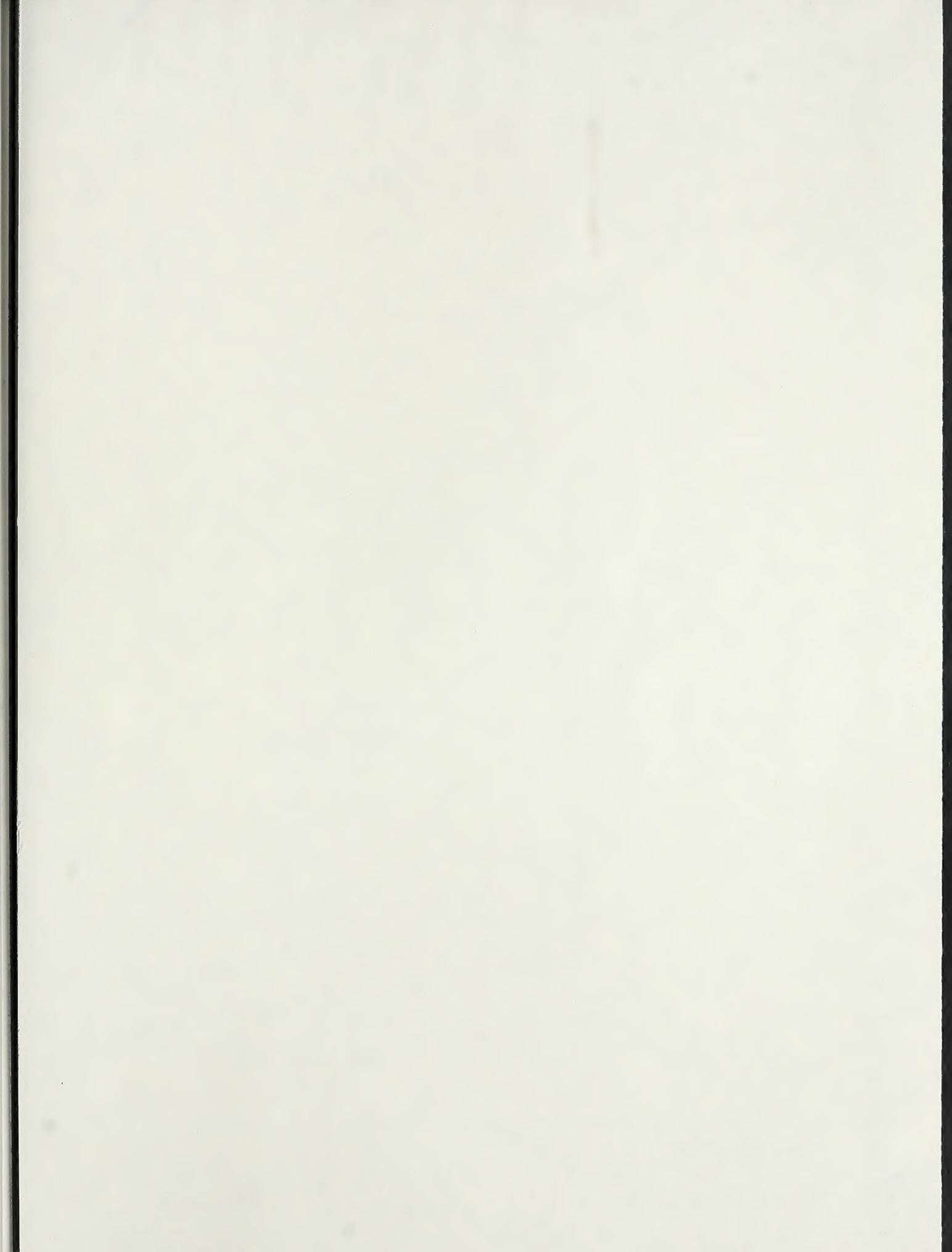
In the article he wrote in preparation of his 40th Reunion at Princeton, he wrote: "The fact that I have kept up my tennis and golf since leaving Princeton has resulted in my having enjoyed unusually good health, not having been laid up even a day in this 40 year period. Only vacations have been annual trips to the Maine woods."
(1907)

1. Princeton University 1907 - A Forty Year Record, p. 228

McLeod Thomson (continued)

On July 3, 1968, he died in his home at 43 S. Aberdeen Place, Atlantic City, N.J. His will which was written on June 28, 1966, provided that his entire estate, real and personal, be given to his wife, Irene D. Thomson. In the event she did not survive him, the entire estate was to be distributed as follows:

1. 3/10 to Princeton University -- in "memory of myself."
2. 3/10 to Lawrenceville School of Lawrenceville, N.J.
for its general purposes -- "this also in memory of myself."
3. 3/10 to Atlantic County Chapter of American Red Cross for
its general purposes -- "this to be in memory of my wife,
Mrs. McLeod Thomson."
4. 1/10 to First Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City, N.J.
for its general purposes -- "this to be in memory of my
mother, Mrs. McLeod W. Thomson."





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